

DS501
1591

ANNUAL REPORT 1987-88

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
SINGAPORE**

ISEAS Institute of Southeast Asian Studies

The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies was established as an autonomous organization in May 1968. It is a regional research centre for scholars and other specialists concerned with modern Southeast Asia, particularly the multi-faceted problems of stability and security, economic development, and political and social change.

The Institute is governed by a twenty-two-member Board of Trustees comprising nominees from the Singapore Government, the National University of Singapore, the various Chambers of Commerce, and professional and civic organizations. A ten-man Executive Committee oversees day-to-day operations; it is chaired by the Director, the Institute's chief academic and administrative officer.



The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Heng Mui Keng Terrace, Singapore 0511.

CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Board of Trustees	1
Regional Advisory Council	2
Staff	2
Research Fellowships	4
Visiting Fellowships and Associateships	7
Research	7
Regional Programmes	21
Conferences, Seminars, Workshops, and Lectures	29
The Singapore Lecture	36
Publications Unit	37
Library	39
Finance	43
Accommodation	43
Conclusion	43
Appendices	
I. Board of Trustees	44
II. Committees	45
III. ISEAS Staff	46
IV. ISEAS Research Fellows	50
V. Occasional and In-House Seminars	57
VI. ISEAS Titles in Print	60
VII. Donations and Grants Received	70
Auditors' Report	71



Members of the Regional Advisory Council at ISEAS in August 1987. From left: Professor Wang Gungwu, Vice-Chancellor, University of Hong Kong, and former Director of the Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra (Professor of Far Eastern History); Professor Kasem Suwanagul, Rector, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, and former Minister for University Affairs, Thailand (Professor of Politics); Royal Professor Ungku Aziz, Vice-Chancellor, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur (Professor of Economics); and Professor Harsja Bachtjar, Head, Office of Educational and Cultural Research and Development, Department of Education and Culture, and former Dean, Faculty of Letters, University of Indonesia, Jakarta (Professor of Sociology and Social History).

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Annual Report

1 April 1987 – 31 March 1988

INTRODUCTION

Nineteen eighty-eight is a year of special significance in the history of the Institute: it commemorates the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Institute in May 1968. Moreover it serves as a benchmark of progress, in the sense that the Institute has now reached the stage where it is playing a catalytic role in the furtherance of knowledge on the region and in the promotion of greater academic and professional exchanges and interaction. It has also come a long way in nurturing a congenial and stimulating intellectual environment, supported by good bibliographic and technical facilities for local, regional, and international scholars engaged in research on the region. These are firm foundations for a better understanding of our region, its peoples, and their aspirations.

The report outlines more fully some of these developments as well as the Institute's other activities during the year under review.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Institute is governed by a twenty-two-member Board of Trustees on which are represented the National University of Singapore, appointees from the government, as well as representatives from a broad range of professional and civic organizations and groups.

A new Board of Trustees was appointed in November 1987

upon the expiry of the previous Board's term of office. The present Board comprises a mixture of "new" and "old" faces. Mr Justice P. Coomaraswamy has been reappointed as Chairman, and Mr Lee Hee Seng as Deputy Chairman.

Among the new members of the Board are Mr George Abraham of the Singapore Indian Chamber of Commerce; Mr Peter Chan Jer Hing of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dr Chang Jin Aye of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Mr Er Kwong Wah of the Ministry of Education; Mr Koh Yong Guan of the Ministry of Defence; Mr Robert William Lutton of the Singapore International Chamber of Commerce; and Miss Priscylla Shaw of the Shaw Foundation. The Institute welcomes the incoming Board and, at the same time, would like to express its appreciation to the outgoing members — Mr Chia Cheong Fook, Mr Goh Kim Leong, Mr J.M. Jumabhoy, Mr Ling Lee Hua, Mr Roderick MacLean, Mr Tan Chuan Seng, and Mr Tan Jee Say — for their valuable time and services to the Institute during their term of office.

With the change in the Board of Trustees, a new Executive Committee too was appointed in November 1987, following the completion of the previous Committee's three-year term of office. As in the case of the Board of Trustees, confidence in the members of the previous Executive Committee, together with their willingness to serve another term, saw several of the members of the outgoing Committee being

reappointed for another term. Among the new members are Mr Peter Chan Jer Hing (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Mr Er Kwong Wah (Ministry of Education), and Mr Koh Yong Guan (Ministry of Defence).

Similar changes took place in several other committees as well, including the Fund-Raising Committee, Investment Committee, and the Audit Committee, the functions of which are respectively, the raising of funds for the Institute's Endowment Fund; the management of the investment of the Endowment Fund; and the appointment of auditors, as well as a review of the scope and results of the audit, together with an examination of the adequacy of the Institute's accounting, financial, and operating controls.

A full list of the members of these Committees, and those of the Board of Trustees is provided in Appendices I and II.

REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Regional Advisory Council was established in 1982. Its members are currently Dr Jose V. Abueva, President, University of the Philippines, Manila; Royal Professor Ungku Aziz, Vice-Chancellor, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur (Professor of Economics); Professor Harsja Bachtiar, Head, Office of Educational and Cultural Research and Development, Department of Education and Culture, and former Dean, Faculty of Letters, University of Indonesia, Jakarta (Professor of Sociology and Social History); Professor Lim Pin, Vice-Chancellor, National University of Singapore (Professor of Medicine); Professor Kasem Suwanagul, Rector, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, and former Minister for University Affairs, Thailand (Professor of Politics); and Professor Wang Gungwu, Vice-Chancellor, University of Hong Kong, and former Director of the Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra (Professor of Far Eastern History).

Dr Abueva replaced Mr Edgardo Angara on the Council in September 1987, following Dr Abueva's appointment as President of the University of the Philippines. Mr Angara in the mean time was elected to the Philippine Senate. The Institute joins the Council in

congratulating Senator Angara on his success and wishes him well in his political career.

The Council does not have administrative responsibilities or a formal policy role. Indeed this is intended so as not to burden the Council or its individual members with detail or policy, but rather, through informal discussions and an annual meeting, to seek the benefit of their wisdom and experience with regard to, for instance, (i) how best the Institute could co-operate with universities and other institutions interested in research on the region; and (ii) how we can better promote a fuller understanding of the region in particular and the development of scholarship in general.

Towards this end the Council has met regularly since its inauguration. In addition to reviewing the work of the Institute as a whole and that of its specific programmes, the Council has devoted considerable attention to the working relations of the Institute with the region's universities, especially with regard to how best these could be further strengthened and expanded.

Individual members in turn have also continued to assist and facilitate exchanges between the Institute and their respective universities. In the process the Council has developed into an invaluable resource and a vital link between the Institute and the wider scholarly and intellectual community of the region, and the Institute would like to formally thank the members for their unstinting support.

STAFF

The professional staff of the Institute consists of its research personnel, and members of the Library, Central Administration, and Publications Unit.

As is to be expected in a research organization desirous of attracting new blood and ideas, there was the usual turnover of staff as some members resigned and fresh appointments were made. New positions were also created for specific needs.

The most notable change in staff was the retirement of Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen, the founding Librarian of the Institute and the guiding

spirit of the Library's development to its present eminence as one of the major collections of its kind in the world. Whilst stepping down from the Library, Mrs Lim is not altogether lost to the Institute: she continues to be a member of the Institute's staff, as a Research Fellow and Co-ordinator of the Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP), where her research skills and regional contacts should be valuable assets. The Institute would like to place on record its deep appreciation of Mrs Lim's dedication and untiring efforts in nurturing the Library from its infancy to its present status.

Mrs Lim's successor at the Library is Miss Ch'ng Kim See who has an M.Sc. degree in Information Studies (Social Sciences), and is an enthusiast of the potentialities of computer technology in library science. Miss Ch'ng's background and aptitude should enable the Library to move rapidly towards its next stage of development, namely, the application of state-of-the-art computer and related technology to enhance library services and facilities. Another addition to the Library's staff is Miss Patricia Devasahayam, an Assistant Librarian. Miss Devasahayam holds a Master's degree in Library and Information Studies.

Like the Library, the Central Administration too lost the services of a senior staff member, when Mr S.R. Silva retired in February after eleven years of most satisfactory service as Administrative Assistant (Accounts). He has been replaced by Mr P.A. Samy, formerly of the Auditor-General's Office. Mr Gilbert Wong, Administrative Assistant, resigned to go into the private sector. His place in turn has been taken by Mr Peter Chua Song Kia, a recent graduate from the National University of Singapore.

In the Publications Unit Miss Pauline Khng completed her contract as Editor and returned to London to further her studies. She was succeeded by Mrs Susan Lopez Nerney who has a Master's degree from Ateneo de Manila University. Miss Tan Kim Keow, a former member of the Publications Unit, rejoined the Unit as Editor following the completion of her B.A. degree at the National University of Singapore.

Three new appointments were made to research staff. They were those of Dr Amitav Acharya as a Fellow, and Mr Tan Chee Leng and

Mr Benjamin Wong Koon Siak as Research Associates. At the same time Dr Tim Huxley's appointment as a Fellow ended in September 1987, whilst Dr Hans-Christoph Rieger, who had been a Visiting Fellow in, and Adviser to, the ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU) since September 1980, returned home to his post at Heidelberg University. His replacement — under the existing arrangements between the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and the Institute, in which the Institute is allowed the services of a German scholar — is Dr Norbert Wagner. Dr Wagner too is an economist and comes from Heidelberg.

A full list of the Institute's regular staff is given in Appendix III, together with research personnel involved in the activities of the ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU), the Southeast Asian Studies Programme (SEASP), the Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP), and the Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP), the details of which are given in the Regional Programmes section of the Report.

As an established tradition now, in addition to their normal duties and responsibilities, staff members play significant roles in local and international professional programmes and activities. Thus Dr Tan Loong-Hoe, Senior Fellow and Co-ordinator of AERU, attended both the Workshop on ASEAN-China Economic Relations: Developments in China and ASEAN and Their Implications for ASEAN-China Economic Relations, and the ASEAN Conference on Regional Development, in Beijing and Kota Kinabalu on 27–29 October 1987 and 30 November–3 December 1987, respectively. His colleague, Dr Shankar Sharma, Co-ordinator of the joint ISEAS–East-West Center Energy Project, participated in the Seminar on Energy Sector Performance and Economic Development, in Bangkok on 3–7 August 1987. He was also elected Executive Member of the Singapore National Committee World Energy Conference (SNCWEC) and Chairman/Editor of the SNCWEC Newsletter Committee.

Dr Trinidad S. Osteria, Fellow, was invited to the International Conference on Social Science and Medicine, in Sitges, Spain on 26–31 October 1987, as well as to that on Biomedical and Demographic Determinants of Human Reproduction, at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, on 4–8 January 1988. Dr S. Gunasekaran,

Fellow, in turn was a participant in the Seminar on Research on Ageing in Asia and the Pacific, in Singapore on 31 August–4 September 1987, and that on Fertility Transition in Asia, in Bangkok on 28–31 March 1988. Dr Gunasekaran is also a member of the local organizing committee for the 2nd International IFIF/IFAC/IFORS Workshop on Artificial Intelligence in Economics and Management, to be hosted by the Institute of Systems Science, National University of Singapore from 11 to 13 January 1989. At this workshop he will present a paper on “Artificial Intelligence and Testing of Causal Models in Social Science: An Application Using the TETRAD Computer Algorithm”.

Another Fellow, Dr Ananda Rajah, read a paper on “Thai Studies in Singapore” at the Conference on Thai Studies in ASEAN, organized by the Thai Khadi Research Institute, Thammasat University, Bangkok, on 21–23 September 1987. He also attended the International Conference on Thai Studies, at the Australian National University, Canberra on 3–6 July 1987.

Two Research Fellows — Dr Mohammed Ayoob and Dr Mya Than — were participants in meetings in Australia and the United States, Dr Ayoob having been invited to the Seminar on Australia and the Indian Ocean, in Fremantle on 28–30 March 1988, and Dr Mya Than to the Southeast Asian Studies Conference 1987 at the Northern Illinois University, Dekalb on 29 July–2 August 1987.

The Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu, was elected to the Council of the prestigious London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), and attended its annual meeting in Barcelona on 10–13 September 1987. He also chaired the Symposium on Small and Medium Business Improvement in Bangkok on 14–15 April 1987, the Asia-Pacific Petroleum Conference (APPEC) 1987 in Singapore on 21–23 September 1987, and the Workshop on ASEAN-China Economic Relations, held in Beijing on 27–29 October 1987.

Mrs Triena Ong, Managing Editor of the Publications Unit, represented the Institute in the Publishing Trade Mission to Japan from 6 to 10 March 1988, organized jointly by JETRO, and Trade Development Board, and the Singapore Book Publishers Association. She also

stayed on as a member of the Scholarly Publishers Council and the Book Exporters Council.

Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen, the Librarian, as a part of the Institute's efforts to promote a better understanding of Southeast Asia, visited China from 6 October to 12 November 1987 to observe and make recommendations on information resources for Southeast Asian studies in the People's Republic of China. Her report is to be submitted to the Ford Foundation for action as appropriate.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The Institute awards several fellowships annually to established and promising scholars interested in Southeast Asia. Distinct from the research staff appointments, these fellowships are a core contribution of the Institute to the furtherance of knowledge on and in the region. Generally ranging from three months to a year, the awards are particularly suitable for academics and others who are looking for facilities to initiate research or the writing-up of final reports or monographs/books.

Research fellowships currently tenable at the Institute include the following:

- Research Fellowships in ASEAN Affairs;
- ISEAS/ASEAN Economic Research Fellowships;
- Stiftung Volkswagenwerk Fellowships for German Scholars;
- Research Fellowship in Australian-Southeast Asian Relations;
- Fellowship/Distinguished Fellowship in International Banking and Finance; and
- ISEAS Research Fellowships.

Two other awards — the Fulbright-Hays Research Grants for Southeast Asian Studies, funded by the United States Information Service (USIS) through the American Council for International Exchange of Scholars — are also based at the Institute.

With the exception of the ISEAS Research Fellowships and the Fellowship/Distinguished Fellowship in International Banking and Finance, all these fellowships are funded by such organizations as the

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk of the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Governments of Australia and of New Zealand. The ISEAS Research Fellowships are supported by income from the ISEAS Endowment Fund, and the Fellowship/Distinguished Fellowship in International Banking and Finance is funded from an endowment by the Khoo Foundation.

The Institute is grateful for all the support it has received from the various organizations and governments involved in making the foregoing fellowships and grants possible, and looks forward to strengthening this most welcome co-operation.

Research Fellowships in ASEAN Affairs

These fellowships are supported by the New Zealand Government. Two awards are made annually on a rotational basis to applicants who are nationals of the ASEAN member countries for the study of developmental and related problems of the region.

The current recipients of these awards are Dr Wit Satyarakwit of Thailand and Dr I. Ketut Nehen of Indonesia. While Dr Wit proposes to make a comparative study of "Industrial Research Systems in ASEAN", Dr Ketut will concentrate on "Production and Trade in Services: The Case of the Insurance Industry in ASEAN".

ISEAS/ASEAN Economic Research Fellowships

This is another set of fellowships specifically meant for work on ASEAN by nationals of ASEAN countries, especially in the areas of food and energy issues, and of resources and rural development. They are supported by a generous grant from USAID and have been in operation since 1979.

Eight new awards were made during the year to Dr Abdul Aziz Abdul Rahman, Dr Mohammed bin Halib, Dr Sabihah Osman, and Mr Chamhuri Siwar, from Malaysia; Dr Ruangthong Chairasop from Thailand; Mr Shodan Purba from Indonesia; and Dr Serafin D. Talisayon and Dr Vivien M. Talisayon from the Philippines. Their respective research projects are: Dr Abdul Aziz Abdul Rahman: "Agricultural Commodity Exporting in ASEAN and Its Impact on

Technology, Employment Creation, Income Distribution, and Poverty: An Analysis within the Dual Economy Framework"; Dr Mohammed bin Halib: "The Johor Barat I Integrated Agricultural Development Project: Ten Years After"; Dr Sabihah: "Malay-Muslim Political Participation in Sarawak, 1952-87"; Mr Siwar: "Agriculture and Rural Development in ASEAN"; Dr Ruangthong: "Special Employment Creation Schemes and Rural Development in Thailand: Issues and Policies"; Mr Purba: "Financial and Other Promotional Assistance to Small-Scale Enterprises in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand"; Dr Serafin Talisayon: "Designing for Consensus: The ASEAN Grid"; and Dr Vivien M. Talisayon: "Towards ASEAN Co-operation on Computers in Science and Mathematics Education".

The year also saw the publication of eight reports based on research completed under this scheme. These were: Dr Arun Balasubramaniam: "The Brantas Project: An Integrated Systems Approach to Water Resources Development in Indonesia"; Dr Cheah Hock Beng: "International Competition in the Pacific and National Policy Options: U.S.-Japanese Economic Competition and Its Implications for Singapore"; Dr Deddy Muchtadi: "The Control of Endemic Goitre in Indonesia: Case-Studies in Central and East Java"; Dr Rachain Chintayarangan: "Resource-Based Industrialization: Thailand"; Mrs Marian Segura: "Resource-Based Industrialization in the Philippines: A Survey of the Forest, Minerals and Fisheries Sector"; Dr Sukanto Reksohadiprodjo: "ASEAN Co-operation in Coal"; and Dr Francisco Aclan: "Azolla in Rice Production"; Dr Sabihah Osman: "Malay-Muslim Political Participation in Sarawak, 1952-87"; and Mr Chamhuri Siwar: "Agriculture and Rural Development in ASEAN".

The new awards and the completion of the various projects over the years bring the present cycle of these fellowships to a close. In doing so, the Institute would once again like to thank USAID for making the ISEAS/ASEAN Economic Research Fellowships possible.

Stiftung Volkswagenwerk Southeast Asia Fellowships for German Scholars

Established in 1980 with a grant from the Kuratorium of the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk, these fellowships are intended for German scholars

who are citizens or permanent residents of the Federal Republic of Germany and who have an interest in learning more about Southeast Asia. Though preference is given to candidates with Ph.D. or equivalent qualifications, those who have at least a Master's degree in one of the disciplines of the Social Sciences or Humanities are also eligible to apply.

The number of awards made in any one year varies, depending on the quality of applications received and the amount of financial support required by the successful individual candidates.

In 1987/88, the awards were made to Dr Stefan Dietrich, Dr Gerwin Gerke, and Dr Wolfgang Senftleben. Dr Dietrich and Dr Gerke are both planning to work on Indonesia. Dr Dietrich hopes to complete a monograph on "Rajas and Kompeni: Dutch-Indonesian Relations in the Timor Archipelago during the Nineteenth Century", and Dr Gerke on "Socio-Economic Dynamics and Political Conflict in Revolutionary Indonesia: Indigenous Elites and the International System". Dr Senftleben's interest, on the other hand, is in Thailand, with his project being on "Tourism, Prostitution, and Aids in Thailand: Three Problems Revisited".

Research Fellowship in Australian-Southeast Asian Relations

Now in its fourteenth year, this fellowship is funded by the Australian Federal Government. It enables the awardee to work in any area of Australian/Southeast Asian relations, and is open to all qualified nationals and permanent residents of Australia.

The fellowship for 1987 was awarded to Mr Maxwell Lane to undertake research on (i) "Perceptions of Filipino Politics in Australia" and (ii) "The Urban Mass Movement in the Philippines, 1983-87".

Fellowship/Distinguished Fellowship in International Banking and Finance

Supported by the Khoo Foundation of Singapore, this fellowship enables established scholars, influential senior international banking and finance personnel, and other similarly qualified individuals to

come to the Institute for periods of time to research, reflect, and write. Their presence, it is hoped, *inter alia*, will allow Singaporeans and other Southeast Asians to have the benefit of firsthand contact with and exposure to individuals in the forefront of knowledge in international banking and finance. Accordingly, this fellowship is open to competition world-wide, with the aim of attracting candidates of the desired calibre.

The successful candidate's area of research and study may be any topic within the general field of international banking and finance. Of particular interest, however, are issues relating to the prospects and role of offshore currency markets in the region; trends in international banking operations and their impact on capital movements and on financial markets in Southeast Asia; developments in international financial markets, including the impact on the region of such innovations as interest rates futures markets; and international monetary banking policies.

The response to this fellowship has been encouraging and the latest award has gone to Dr U Tun Wai, former Deputy Director of the International Monetary Fund Institute, Washington, D.C. He proposes to complete a monograph on "Foreign Capital in Southeast Asian Countries".

ISEAS Research Fellowships

The Institute makes a number of awards each year under this programme. These awards are particularly attractive to academics and others who are at the tail-end of their research projects, and who are looking for appropriate facilities for the writing-up of their final manuscripts for possible publication as articles or monographs and books. Here, though not exclusively, preference is given to scholars of Southeast Asian origin with Ph.D. degree or equivalent professional qualifications, and who have well-thought out plans to complete their proposed tasks in the time available.

The successful candidates for these awards during the year were Dr Syed Javed Maswood (Bangladesh); Dr Koentjaraningrat (Indonesia); Dr Salim Said (Indonesia); Dr K.U. Menon (Singapore);

Dr Aurora Ariosa Sanchez (Philippines); Dr Pasuk Phongpaichit (Thailand); Dr Kramol Tongdhamachart (Thailand); Mr David G. Timberman (USA).

Fulbright-Hays Research Grants

There are two or more grants each year under this scheme. Each of these grants is approximately three to six months in duration, and is open to American scholars possessing Ph.D. or equivalent qualifications, and who are interested in pursuing comparative research on any suitable topic pertaining to Southeast Asia within the fields of the Social Sciences and Humanities. All those interested should send their applications directly to the American Council for International Exchange of Scholars in Washington, D.C.

The awards during 1987/88 were made to Dr Michael Haas from the University of Hawaii at Manoa; Mr Neil Hamilton of the William Mitchell College of Law, Minnesota; and Ms Ellen R. Spitalnik of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.

Dr Michael Haas plans to complete a manuscript on "The Asian Way to Peace" while Mr Neil Hamilton is to undertake a comparative analysis of "Governance of Public Utility Enterprises in Singapore and Indonesia", and Ms Spitalnik is to examine the concerns of the developing countries in ASEAN with regard to imports of hazardous substances and processes.

VISITING FELLOWSHIPS AND ASSOCIATESHIPS

To maintain contact with the scholarly community at large, and to provide a better perspective for the Institute's Southeast Asian and local fellows and staff, the Institute encourages academics and other specialists from beyond the region to use the Institute as a base for their research on the Asia-Pacific area. Similarly academics are welcome to spend the whole or part of their sabbaticals here.

Visiting Fellows and Associates do not receive any direct financial support from the Institute, but are provided office space, where available, and access to library and seminar facilities. They are

expected to contribute to the Institute's publications programme as well as deposit in the Institute's Library a copy of any research completed during their affiliation with the Institute.

A list of all Visiting Fellows and Associates at the Institute during the year is given in Appendix IV.

RESEARCH

The number and range of the Institute's research projects and programmes have grown significantly — a reflection of the expanding composition of the Institute's staff and fellows. This has allowed the Institute both to strengthen its status as a major research institution, and to further consolidate its work on ASEAN and the region as a whole.

Pacific and ASEAN Studies

The Institute has had an interest in regionalism almost from its inception. Coupled with this, and reflecting the increasing significance and coming of age of the organization itself, has been the Institute's growing concentration on ASEAN, including the development of perhaps the single largest collection of research materials anywhere in the region.

Paralleling these developments has been the Institute's steady move to encourage cross-national comparative work, encompassing not only ASEAN but also the wider Asia-Pacific. It is therefore natural that an increasing number of the Institute's projects should focus on ASEAN or larger Pacific affairs. These projects are discussed in greater detail in the section on Regional Programmes that follows.

Other projects that should be noted here are those of Ms Catherine A. Brown, Miss Glenda Hofmann, Dr Michael Haas, Dr George K. Tanham, Dr Werner Pascha, Mr Chris Shu-Ki Tsang, Dr Gavan Butler, and Dr U Tun Wai.

Ms Catherine Brown's examination of "International Taxation" promises to be especially interesting in view of growing concerns with the transfer of technology, protection of intellectual property, and

trade in services. Drawing upon her background in law, Ms Brown proposes to look into the taxation of patent, know-how, and service income earned in treaty or non-treaty countries of the Pacific Rim, including China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand. To the extent possible, the work will be divided into four categories: treaty and non-treaty, developed and developing industrial nations, and an attempt will be made to analyse the differences between them. This will of necessity also require an examination of local law as well as the general policy of each country with regard to technology transfer arrangements.

"The Third Sex: Foreign Businesswomen in the Japanese Eye" is a study of the business and social relations between Japanese businessmen and non-Japanese businesswomen, undertaken by Miss Glenda Hofmann. It will comprise four parts. In the first part, Miss Hofmann will present a brief overview of the role of women in Japan, the acceptability of Japanese women in various occupational spheres, and the problems encountered by Japanese career women while working within traditionally male-dominated areas. The second part will be a discussion of some of the general business practices of the Japanese in Japan in terms of the business etiquette and strategies employed between Japanese nationals as well as between Japanese and non-Japanese businessmen. The third part, through a series of case-studies, will focus on issues concerning both Western and Asian businesswomen in their respective dealings with the Japanese businessman, including the cultural, social, and professional problems experienced by foreign women working in Japan. The final part will offer suggestions for improving cross-cultural business communication.

Based on interviews with nearly 300 persons in thirteen countries and involving approximately fifty regional inter-governmental organizations headquartered in Asia, Dr Michael Haas' "The Asian Way to Peace" is a book-length study of functional co-operation among Asian countries through regional international organizations. The focus is on inter-governmental organizations, which are often seen as "pathways to peace and development in Asia".

Dr George Tanham's "Internal Developments in the South Pacific

Island Nations" is set in an environment of increased activities of outside nations in the area. Developments to be examined, therefore, will include a generation change in leadership, serious economic problems, particularly with regard to tuna, growing Soviet activities, the nuclear-free zone issue, New Zealand's future role in light of some differences with the United States, and the role of other nations such as the People's Republic of China, Australia, and the ASEAN countries. This study has policy implications and will suggest policies and programmes which would improve the position of the United States and its allies in the area.

In his "Economic Interdependence of Asian-Pacific Economies", Dr Pascha is looking for an approach to analyse the economic interdependence of Asian-Pacific economies, especially Japan, the NICs, and ASEAN. Dr Pascha thinks that conventional analysis based on the notion of (current) comparative advantage would be an inadequate starting point for such an endeavour. Instead, the approach he plans to follow is based on three major ingredients: (i) the catching-up product cycle (CPC) theory as developed in Japan by Akamatsu, Kojima, and Yamazawa, among others; (ii) an underlying technological mastery cycle (TMC), which is thought to be responsible for the CPC patterns in different industries; and (iii) Schumpeterian entrepreneurialism and the institutional set-up of a socio-economy, which is considered to be the primary motivator of companies within an industry developing along the CPC and TMC timepaths. In order to substantiate theoretical expectations derived from this approach, Dr Pascha feels it is necessary to establish the link between CPC and TMC empirically. Through this process, Dr Pascha hopes fresh insights may be obtained into "the pre-conditions and mechanisms of industrial modernization".

The economic track record of the Asia-Pacific region has been remarkable and there is widespread optimism with regard to its long-term growth prospects. China's "open-door" policy is apparently one of the important factors that will affect the region's development pattern. The country has the largest population in the world, rich resources, and, provided that the present reforms continue to make progress, tremendous economic potential. All these make the PRC

an outstanding partner for many Asia-Pacific countries for trade and other types of economic exchanges.

Mr Chris Shu-Ki Tsang reviews the major changes that have taken place in China since the late 1970s, especially in terms of: (i) trade; (ii) direct investment and other forms of capital flow; and (iii) transfer of technology, skills, and experience. Based on different projected values of exogenous variables and assumptions about unquantifiable factors, he hopes to chart out several future scenarios, with particular attention being paid to the shifting patterns of comparative advantage for China and other countries in the region, as well as the changing international economic environment and its possible impact on the region.

Dr Gavan Butler's research concentrates on the economic dimensions of the development of nation-states in Southeast Asia. More specifically, it is concerned with the formation of policies for the establishment and nurturing of new manufacturing industries.

In his work on "Foreign Capital in Southeast Asian Countries", Dr U Tun Wai proposes, firstly, to trace the trends of capital flows into Southeast Asian countries in relation to global capital flows over the past twenty years, and to evaluate the relative importance of foreign investment versus debt creating loans in economic growth and balance of payments performance. Secondly, he will analyse the reasons for the differences among the Southeast Asian countries in their sources and uses of foreign capital. Thirdly, he will consider whether each country would have fared better with a different policy stance than that which it had adopted.

The studies of Dr Abdul Aziz, Mr Chamhuri Siwar, Dr Yves Goudineau, Dr Vivien Talisayon, Dr Pasuk Phongpaichit, Ms Ellen Spitalnik, Dr Wit Satyarakwit, and Ms Akiko Akemine are also similarly centred on ASEAN.

In his investigations of "Agricultural Commodity Exporting in ASEAN and Its Impact on Technology, Employment Creation, Income Distribution, and Poverty", Dr Abdul Aziz sets out to document and appraise the policies, strategies, and measures aimed at promoting agricultural investment in ASEAN countries; to compile comparable estimates of gross and net capital formation and stocks of agricultural

assets for ASEAN countries over a specified time period; to carry out production function and productivity regression and other analyses to empirically examine the relationship between capital, production, and productivity in the agricultural sector of ASEAN countries; and to recommend alternative policies, strategies, and programmes for enhancing the rate of investment in ASEAN agriculture. Mr Chamhuri Siwar's study of "Agriculture and Rural Development in ASEAN" was completed in February 1988. His main conclusion is that despite concerted efforts and increased expenditure for reducing rural poverty through various rural development programmes, poverty and income inequality persist as one of the major problems facing most of the ASEAN nations. In particular, although most of these nations have experienced significant economic growth, rural poverty and rural-urban income disparities stand out as critical problems of the region. This has furthermore led to the widespread belief that growth in these economies has not been accompanied by a significant reduction in poverty and that the benefits of development have not "trickled down" to the lowest segments of the population.

Dr Goudineau's "Science and Technology Policies in the ASEAN Countries" is an examination of the setting of the various policies concerning the scientific and technological development in some countries in ASEAN. It seeks to elucidate not only how these policies are defined, but also the corresponding institutional structure, the finances involved, the criteria for the priorities set, the difficulties encountered, and the results obtained. In other words, how a "scientific-administrative-industrial-political" network is established.

In a similar vein, Dr Vivien Talisayon's "Towards ASEAN Co-operation on Computers in Science and Mathematics Education" is a comparative evaluation of the government policies and programmes on the use of computers in science education in ASEAN countries. It also attempts to identify areas of strength and weakness, complementarities, conflicting specializations, and common problems, as well as make recommendations for possible areas of future co-operation.

Dr Pasuk's "Japanese Investment and ASEAN" examines Japan-ASEAN economic links through a study of the roles of the new waves of Japanese direct investment (JDI) into present-day ASEAN.

It looks particularly at (i) industrial restructuring in Japan and the effect of this on the flow of JDI into ASEAN and (ii) ASEAN's absorptive capacity of JDI, and reactions to JDI in the individual ASEAN member countries.

In her "ASEAN Law and Policy on Import of Hazardous Substances and Processes", Ms Spitalnik proposes firstly to compare the environmental laws and policies of the ASEAN countries, including the organization of governmental entities responsible for environmental management as well as each nation's constitution, legislation, and regulations. Secondly, she plans to gather detailed information about the scope of ASEAN trade in hazardous substances and processes, together with a compilation of statistics on types and amounts of imports of selected chemicals, pesticides, and wastes. Thirdly, she intends to interview governmental officials and other environmental experts in ASEAN to obtain their views about the ASEAN experience with imports of hazardous substances and processes, especially as to whether the export notifications and other environmental information which the United States sends ASEAN members are effective. In her conclusion, Ms Spitalnik hopes to make suggestions on how to improve American export notifications and information packages in order to make them more useful for ASEAN members. As far as is known, Ms Spitalnik's study is the first to examine such concerns of the developing countries of Southeast Asia. It therefore promises to contribute to the development of informed international and ASEAN policies on trade in hazardous substances and processes.

Research and development (R&D) activities are very costly, especially for developing countries, the investment resources of which are limited. Therefore an efficient use of R&D investment, as well as a careful selection of the most appropriate research areas to concentrate on, are all the more essential in the case of developing countries. Dr Wit Satyarakwit's study of "Industrial Research Systems in ASEAN" is set against this background. It will make a comparative examination of the R&D systems in the ASEAN countries, including whether imported technology complements or competes with local adaptive R&D activity. It will also examine the manner and extent of science and technology co-ordination within ASEAN, and having done so

will suggest ways and means for better co-ordination among the ASEAN countries.

Miss Akiko Akemine's "Academic Journals in the ASEAN Countries: A Means to Widen International Communication" attempts to sketch out a clearer picture of the 'cultural context' of academic publishing in the ASEAN countries. Included in her purview, thus, are not only details of the experience and qualifications of the editors involved, but their levels of higher education, willingness to deepen international communication, and the support available to them from their colleagues in terms of copy-editing, printing, proof-reading, bookbinding, and so on. She is also concerned with other such aspects as: Is the journal published in English? Is its circulation substantial and wide? Do many scholars support the journal either as contributors or as referees and guest editors? Is it a product of electronic publishing? Looking further ahead, Ms Akemine plans to assess which Asian country is likely to emerge as the "Great Britain of Asia" in terms of academic journal publishing.

Though of a different scale and scope, three other studies — "ASEAN Trade Policy Options", "Privatization and Deregulation in ASEAN", and "Islam and the Economic Development of Southeast Asia" — also need to be noted here. Each one of these involves a number of researchers from several countries — in the case of "ASEAN Trade Policy Options", for instance, no less than fifteen participants from five countries. This project is a model of the pattern emerging at the Institute in the organization and implementation of major research projects cutting across several countries, bringing together a multiplicity of disciplines and researchers, but all co-ordinated by the Institute. This system allows for the tapping of a larger pool of expertise, at the same time permitting the participation of younger, promising researchers, without their having to be physically present at the Institute, unless absolutely necessary.

"ASEAN Trade Policy Options" forms part of a series of international studies on ASEAN, Brazil, India, Korea, Mexico, and southern Africa. Its main objective is to sketch out various trade policy options that may be available to the ASEAN countries in the context of the ever-changing international trade regime in general, and the

forthcoming GATT negotiations in particular. The findings will also be presented in a paper to be read at an international conference involving policy-makers and scholars in September 1988, in Washington, D.C.

Whatever the pros and cons of privatization, interest in the process has grown dramatically and the ASEAN economies are at least in principle committed to the process. A study examining the progress of privatization and deregulation was thus thought to be both timely and worthwhile. Accordingly, "Privatization and Deregulation in ASEAN" plans to compare and analyse the progress of privatization and deregulation among the ASEAN countries. It is hoped that this will lead to the identification of the problems and constraints faced by the ASEAN countries in their effort to privatize, as well as provide concepts and ideas on how such obstacles could be most effectively overcome.

The project on "Islam and the Economic Development of Southeast Asia" comprises three separate but inter-linked components: the role of the Islamic banking sector; of the voluntary sector (*zakat* and *fitrah* collections); and of the private sector. Work completed during the first two phases of the project is presently being prepared for publication, while that on the Role of the Private Sector is in progress. The latter involves the preparation of nine research papers, which will be presented and discussed at a workshop scheduled for 26–27 September 1988 in Singapore, and thence revised for possible publication in the same manner as the papers of the preceding two phases of the project.

Apart from its own intrinsic merits, research on Islam has stimulated considerable interest in the role of other religions as well, leading, for instance, to the exploration of similar projects on Buddhism and Christianity.

Brunei Studies

Though less than five years old as an independent member of ASEAN, Brunei Darussalam's presence is already being felt in regional affairs,

as reflected in the activities of the Association and of the region as a whole. This is to be welcomed.

The Institute is pleased to record that Datin Hajjah Jusnani Haji Lawie, Director of the Economic Planning Unit of the Ministry of Finance, Brunei, continues to be a member of the Regional Advisory Committee of the Institute's ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU), where her advice and guidance are much appreciated. The Institute's Workshop on Defence and Development in Southeast Asia: Defence and the Military held in August 1987 similarly benefited from the participation of Dato Paduka Haji Mohd. Alimin Haji Abdul Wahab, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Brunei Darussalam, and Maj.-Gen. Pehin Dato Haji Mohammad bin Haji Daud, Chief of the Armed Forces Staff and Royal Brunei Armed Forces. Dato Paduka Haji Mohd. Alimin Haji Abdul Wahab, together with PG Sallehuddin PG Haji Yusof, Acting Deputy Director of Politics, and Dayang Salbiah binti Haji Sulaiman, Diplomatic Officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were also involved in the successful completion of the ISEAS Workshop on Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia held in Singapore in December 1987.

Professor Sharom Ahmat, Permanent Academic Adviser, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, in turn was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP) based at the Institute from June 1980 to March 1988. Additionally, he continues to be a member of SEASP supervisory Executive Committee.

Brunei was the subject of an article in the Institute's annual review, *Southeast Asian Affairs 1988*. This contribution, "Brunei Darussalam in 1987: Coming to Grips with Economic and Political Realities", was written by Dr Ranjit Singh. A brief note on "Brunei: Defending a Mini State", by Dr T. Huxley, was included in the Institute's publication, *Defence Spending in Southeast Asia*, edited by Dr Chin Kin Wah. Another, though part of a larger essay on Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei, is in the forthcoming book, *Soldiers and Stability in Southeast Asia*, edited by Dr Yong Mun Cheong.

As we have emphasized in the past, these are but a beginning. A fuller and comprehensive picture of developments in Brunei will

only be possible when increasing numbers of qualified indigenous Brunei scholars begin to undertake research and enter the discussions and debate on Brunei, and when their perspectives on their country begin to circulate widely through reputable regional and international publications. Happily signs pointing to such possibilities are encouraging.

Burmese Studies

It is difficult to be certain as to what it portends, but research interest in Burma has been growing lately. For instance, no less than fourteen studies on Burma were in progress or completed at the Institute during the year: "Little Change in Rural Burma: A Case-Study of a Burmese Village"; "The Growth Pattern of Burmese Agriculture: A Productivity Approach"; "Trends in Burma-ASEAN Trade Relations"; "Technology and Social Change: The Introduction of Tubewells in the Dry Zone Area of Burma"; "Dualism in the Transition towards a Socialist Economy: Burma's Industrial Development, 1962–87"; "Development and Utilization of Energy Resources in Burma"; "Buddhist Institutions in Contemporary Burma"; "Personalism, Hierarchy and Social Kaleidoscope: The Theravada Buddhist Individual in Modernizing Society"; "Burma in 1987: Twenty-Five Years After"; "The Military and National Development"; "Burma: Political Leadership, Security Perceptions and Policies"; "Origins and Development of Ethnic Conflict in Burma"; "The *Chinthe* and the *Krut*"; and "Language Change and Language Policy in Burma".

The bulk of these studies are the responsibility of the Institute's two Burmese Research Fellows, Dr Mya Than and Mr Tin Maung Maung Than. In addition to their ongoing investigations into the economic, and political and social affairs of Burma, respectively, Dr Mya Than and Mr Tin Maung Maung Than published the following during 1987/88: "Burma in 1986: The Year of the Snake", *Southeast Asian Affairs 1987*; "Little Change in Rural Burma: A Case-Study of a Burmese Village", *SOJOURN* 2, no. 1 (1987); and "The *Sangha* and *Sasana* in Socialist Burma", *SOJOURN* 3, no. 1 (1988).

Supplementing the work of Dr Mya Than and Mr Tin Maung Maung Than have been the studies of Dr Alexandre S. Agadjanian, Dr Sekhar

Bandyopadhyay, Dr James Franklin Guyot, Dr Jon A Wiant and Dr David Steinberg, Dr Robert Taylor, and Dr Julian Wheatley.

Dr Agadjanian of the Institute of Oriental Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow, was a Visiting Fellow at the Institute during August–September 1987. Whilst here he drew upon his field-work data from Burma to complete his paper on "Personalism, Hierarchy, and Social Kaleidoscope: The Theravada Buddhist Individual in Modernizing Society". Its focus is the evolution of the value system (or the system of meanings) and its possible implications in the new type of society which is now under formation. It is especially concerned with the implications of these meanings and changes for the *individual* within the ambit of the Theravada Buddhist *Weltanschauung*.

Dr Guyot's "The *Chinthe* and the *Krut*: An Inquiry into the Causes and Consequences of the Divergent Demographic Courses Followed by Burma and Thailand in the Twentieth Century" seeks to find an answer to the puzzle in the twentieth century Thai and Burmese censuses, in that according to their censuses, the population of Thailand has grown more than six times since 1911, whereas that of Burma increased only threefold, with the differential in growth rates evident in each measured decade. This, Dr Guyot feels, "seems strange in two countries with basic similarities of size, location, topography, religion, and initial economic circumstances".

In his "Origins and Development of Ethnic Conflict in Burma", Dr Sekhar Bandyopadhyay plans to explore how the different ethnic groups in Burma have tried to affirm their existences through different forms of socio-political activities and through the use of various types of symbols, both verbal and non-verbal, and how the present regime, since 1962, has sought to accommodate such competing aspirations.

Dr Taylor's "Burma: Political Leadership, Security Perceptions and Policies" was prepared for the Institute's Workshop on Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia, and the joint paper by Dr Wiant and Dr Steinberg on "Burma: The Military and National Development" for the Workshop on the Military and Development in Southeast Asia. They will be published in the Institute's forthcoming books *Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia* and *Soldiers and Stability in Southeast Asia*, respectively.

“Language Change and Language Policy in Burma” forms part of Dr Wheatley’s larger and ongoing study of the Burmese language. Here Dr Wheatley is of the opinion that “language policy has been conservative”, intellectualizing the national language by promoting native (or Pali) neologisms over foreign ones, and resisting movements to replace the traditional written language with a colloquially based norm. He is accordingly concerned with two things: first, whether technical terms, for example, for car parts and computer equipment, have been standardized, and if so, whether the Burmese or “foreign” term is current; and second, the degree to which the written language is in fact converging on the spoken, with or without official participation in the process.

The Institute also had the occasion in December 1987 to welcome Mr U Win Pe, Director-General of the National Archives Department of Burma, whilst he was on a UNESCO-sponsored study tour of the region in connection with his plans to strengthen the National Archives of his country. We look forward to being of similar and further assistance to other interested Burmese scholars and officials.

Indonesian Studies

As is to be expected, Indonesia attracted the attention of several researchers, including Dr Koentjaraningrat, Dr Gilbert Hamonic, Mr Timothy W. Arnold, Mr Neil Hamilton, Mr Jai Singh Yadav, Dr Salim Said, Dr Gerwin Gerke, Mr Sumit K. Mandal, and Dr Stefan Dietrich.

Many social scientists, particularly economists and political scientists of the 1960s, thought that ethnicity and feelings of ethnic identity were traditional phenomena, and therefore likely to disappear by themselves when modernization, the pragmatics of economic advancement, and democratic maturity had been achieved. This assumption turned out to be sharply contradicted by events in the 1970s and again in the 1980s not only in a number of the Third World countries, but amongst those from the ranks of the advanced countries as well. In short, ethnic conflict is almost a universal phenomenon, and it gives no sign of an early disappearance. Dr Koentjaraningrat in his “Ethnic Diversity and National Unity in Indonesia” hopes to

shed light on the complex issues of ethnicity, ethnic conflict, and national unity, using Indonesia as a case-study. In a follow-up analysis, he plans to widen his investigations to encompass India, Yugoslavia, and Belgium.

Dr Hamonic’s “Social and Religious Change among Migrating Bugis” is a study of the Bugis diaspora. Assuming that the socio-religious framework would be one of the more perceptible contexts to account for the changes undergone by Bugis communities in their different migrating settlements, Dr Hamonic plans to analyse the following: (i) the sociological parameters of the social networks of migrating Bugis and their changes (mutual aid, patron-client relationships, kinship, and matrimonial relationships); (ii) changes in social behaviours (demography, professional mobility, urban/rural ways of life, impact of school on the native language, role of *ikatan keluarga*); (iii) the elements of the social structure: are they expanding/dying out among the new generations (associative life, religious groups, and so on); (iv) the meaning of such elements in the pursuit of an identity; and (v) the ideological and social gulfs resulting from such elements.

Given Indonesia’s geography, its inter-island trade is an important factor in the country’s economy. Yet to date there appear to have been very few, if any, studies of the topic. Mr Arnold’s “Indonesia’s Inter-Island Trade” tries to fill this lacuna. His effort consists of three sections. The first is an outline of the economic factors determining the size, commodity structure, and development of the inter-island trade. In the second section, trade in 1983 is described and analysed in some detail. For this purpose, Indonesia is divided into eight principal island groupings. From the annual statistical publication on inter-island trade flows, matrices of trade between the eight island groups, by thirty-five commodity groups, have been compiled. All the published statistics are in terms of weight, however. Corresponding figures of the implied U.S. dollar values of the trade flows have been obtained by means of the derived dollar unit values of the comparable foreign trade commodity groups. The third section examines the development of the inter-island trade of the eight island groupings over the period 1975–84. For some series, it is possible to go back

to 1969. An attempt is also made to compare the growth of each island's inter-island trade with its foreign trade and GDP.

In his comparative study of "Governance of Public Utility Enterprises in Singapore and Indonesia", Mr Hamilton seeks: (i) to describe the objectives which the government intends to accomplish through public enterprises providing utility services in electricity and telecommunications in Indonesia and Singapore; (ii) to trace the governance structure of public enterprises providing utility services in electricity and telecommunications in Indonesia and Singapore; (iii) to compare the governance structures in the utility industries adopted in each country; (iv) to analyse the effectiveness of these governance structures in pursuing at lowest cost the specific objectives intended for these enterprises, within the framework of the national economic policies of Indonesia and Singapore; and (v) to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of these governance structures in the light of the international literature on public enterprises and recent U.S. literature on public utility regulation.

Mr Yadav's "Armed Forces and the Indonesian Revolution, 1945-49" forms part of the research for his doctoral dissertation. In it he wishes to answer two questions: Firstly, what were the principal elements of military success in the Indonesian War of Independence? Secondly, how important was this military success?

Dr Salim Said is completing a book-length study on "The Genesis of Power: Civil-Military Relations in Indonesia during the Revolution for Independence, 1945-49" which analyses the nature of the military experience that has influenced the perceptions of Indonesian military officers up to the present day. He deals at some length with the ideas and example of the first Commander-in-Chief, General Sudirman.

Indigenous élites in the Third World countries very often play an ambiguous role, because they are a link between the socio-economic and political domination structures in their countries and the international environment. It is known that metropolitan powers try to influence internal developments in these countries through co-operation with certain indigenous leadership groups.

Dr Gerke's "Socio-Economic Dynamics and Political Conflict in Revolutionary Indonesia: Indigenous Elites and the International

System" will look at such links in Indonesia during the Revolutionary Period. More specifically, it will seek to make a comparison between (i) the ideas about the liberation process and the role of the nationalist élite therein and (ii) the actual plans relating to socio-economic and political reform. These ideas and plans will be seen in the context of the social and political unrest in Indonesia during the Revolutionary Period, and within the framework of attempts of Western powers to stabilize the country to secure their economic and political objectives.

In his "The *Al Irshad* Movement (1900-42): Modernist Muslim Discourse and Social Change among Hadrami Arabs in the Malayo-Indonesian World", Mr Mandal wishes to investigate the origins and activities of the *Al Irshad* movement in the Netherlands Indies through a study of the discourse it generated, against the background of the vibrant period of early Indonesian nationalism. *Al Irshad* arose initially within the Hadrami Arab community and inspired argument and division over socio-religious issues. It considered itself a progressive Muslim reformist movement which opposed social hierarchies and superstitious beliefs, and stood for spreading education and egalitarianism. The research, it is hoped, will also add to the knowledge of the early Indonesian nationalist period and the efflorescence of various social and political organizations.

Based on archival material collected in the Netherlands and in Indonesia, Dr Dietrich's "Rajas and Kompeni: Dutch-Indonesian Relations in the Timor Archipelago during the Nineteenth Century" is primarily a case-study dealing, in the widest sense, with European expansion in eastern Indonesia and with the indigenous response during the decades before the implementation of formal colonial rule. European expansion or the response to it, Dr Dietrich stresses, should not, however, be viewed as a one-sided process. For instance, many activities of colonial officials and missionaries depended on their perception and understanding of the local society and culture. In this sense, their activities were themselves a response to a local situation. The study, therefore, devotes special attention to local social and cultural conditions and the problem of what can be called "intercultural communication".

A number of Indonesians also presented papers or otherwise

participated in several of the Institute's research workshops and seminars. These included Dr J. Soedjati Djiwandono, Dr Anwar Hafid, Ms Clara Joewono, Mr Abdul Latief, Mr Wisber Loeis, Dr Suhadi Mangkusuwondo, Dr Sri-Bintang Pamungkas, Drs M. Dawam Rahardjo, Mr Hatanto Reksodiputro, Professor Dr Ir Mohammad Sadli, Mr Harry Tjan Silalahi, Dr Djisman S. Simandjuntak, Lt.-Gen. (Retd.) T.B. Simatupang, Brig.-Gen. (Retd.) Soedibyo, Dr Hadi Soesastro, Mr Sumarno Surono, Lt.-Gen. (Retd.) Purbo S. Suwondo, Dr Taufik Abdullah, and Col. (Navy) Suroto Kusumoprojo Wahyono.

Dr Soedjati Djiwandono, of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Jakarta, is moreover co-editor with Dr Yong Mun Cheong of Singapore, of the Institute's forthcoming book, *Soldiers and Stability in Southeast Asia*, which will form part of the ISEAS series on Issues in Southeast Asian Security.

Kampuchean Studies

The continuing war and unsettled conditions in Kampuchea have only compounded problems of access and have virtually ruled out any worthwhile field-work. Moreover, almost all of the small coterie of scholars interested in Kampuchean studies are outside Southeast Asia. Thus, Kampuchea is another country that requires greater attention on the part of local Southeast Asian scholarship. Indeed, this may become even more pressing and urgent if the current moves towards a solution to the Kampuchean problem do in fact reach fruition.

In the mean time, Dr Chou Meng Tarr completed her study of "Marxism in Kampuchea". In it she seeks to compare and contrast the impact of Marxist political and economic thought on the indigenous political and economic thought of the forces associated with both Pol Pot and Heng Samrin.

Kampuchea also features in two articles published by the Institute. One of these is in the forthcoming issue of the annual review, *Southeast Asian Affairs 1988* — "Towards a Kampuchean Peace Settlement: History and Dynamics of Sihanouk's Negotiations" by Gareth Porter. The other, "Cambodia: The Vagaries of 'Cocktail'

Diplomacy" by Dr Justus M. van der Kroef, appeared in the Institute's quarterly journal *Contemporary Southeast Asia* 9, no. 4 (March 1988).

Laotian Studies

As noted in the past, Laos, like Kampuchea, is another 'Lost Kingdom' of Southeast Asian scholarship. It too needs special attention. The Institute on its part is willing to assist in this endeavour. In this light, it was all the more pleased to welcome Mr William Worner of the Nepean College of Advanced Education, Sydney, Australia, to the Institute as a Visiting Fellow.

Mr Worner has firsthand field experience in Laos, having resided there for several years. His proposed work is on "A Macro-Economic Study of Fiscal, Monetary, and Exchange Rate Developments in Laos between 1964 and 1980"; especially with regard to stabilization issues. It will attempt to highlight the difficulties faced by the Lao Government in achieving economic objectives in the context of a chronically underdeveloped economy. Other aspects to be examined include: (i) the impact of foreign economic assistance on the structure of the economy up to 1975; (ii) the effects of the withdrawal of U.S. economic assistance in June 1975; (iii) the conduct of stabilization policies during the royalist period of government; (iv) major monetary, fiscal, and price reforms introduced by the socialist government between 1976 and 1980; and (v) the relative importance of market and non-market means of rationing scarce resources in the policy decisions of government.

Malaysian Studies

In her study "The Fabric of Malay Nationalism, 1920-40", Dr Ingelise L. Lanman is of the opinion that the fabric of developing Malay nationalism from 1920 to 1940 has often been discounted in current literature. It is true that the overwhelming impact of World War II made the period following the war considerably more urgent in the acceleration of nationalism in Malaya. However, a growing national awareness prior to World War II did have an important impact on

society. The threads of Malay nationalism were drawing together. If, in fact, this had not occurred, it would have been impossible to have the rapid development of nationalism following the war. The era “between the wars” was, then, a critical time where each thread strengthened the growing nationalism preparing the Malay people for the coming independence in 1957. To understand this period thoroughly is to create a structural framework within which to study the Malay people now and in the future. Dr Lanman therefore attempts to show that although there was not a single major surge of nationalism in Malaya from 1920 to 1940, many different strands or influences were drawing together to create a strong foundation in the pattern of developing nationalism. Every Malay citizen was not involved, but enough were aware as a people of an increasing Malay self-consciousness.

Dr Sabihah Osman’s “Malay-Muslim Political Participation in Sarawak, 1952–87” examines the political participation of the Malay-Muslims in Sarawak and Sabah since 1952. Although a minority group in both states, the Malay-Muslims comprise half of the politico-administrative leaders. This was due to the Chartered Company’s administrative policy in Sabah which continued using Malay-Muslims as Native Officers and the Brooke policy in Sarawak which included this practice and also maintained the traditional, hereditary *Datu* system. This *Datu* system showed both continuity and change. Other reasons for the dominant position of the Malay-Muslims included their favourable geographical location which exposed them to external influences and the positive influence of Islam. Their political role in both states exceeded their economic role. However, the political role of the Malay-Muslims in Sarawak was more prominent than in Sabah. Dr Sabihah hopes too that by tracing the historical development of this prominent role by the Malay-Muslims in Sarawak and Sabah, some insights perhaps may be gained into their likely role in both states in the future.

The purpose of Mr Stephen R. Aylward’s “Post-War Malaysian Political History: Political Systems and Political Dynamics” is to apply post-war Malaysian political party history to the theory of political systems in order to refine further the analytical capacity of political

systems analysis. Mr Aylward also feels that by shifting the unit of analysis from the usual level of the nation-state to that of the political party — that is, to the rich history of post-war Malaysian political parties — it would allow us to examine more thoroughly an area not yet fully explored by political systems analysis.

Mr James V. Jesudason’s “The Politics of Economic Management: Transnationals, Local Capital, and State Enterprises in Malaysia” investigates how ethnic conflict has shaped Malaysia’s economic development process during the 1970–84 period, during which the state élites were carrying out an ongoing policy to increase Malay control and ownership of the economy following the pre-1970 pattern of foreign and Chinese domination. It focuses on three key business groups in Malaysia — namely, state-owned enterprises, the local Chinese businesses, and transnationals — and examines them in terms of how they have been harnessed by the Malay political leaders to achieve their economic and political goals. It also analyses how the ethnic imperative affects their respective roles, and the way they interact with one another, together with the trade-offs between economic growth and political support-building.

Mr A. Halim Ali’s “The Urban Poor of East Malaysia” is a case-study of a squatter area in an East Malaysian town, consisting primarily of industrial and service workers and the unemployed, and who found “urban poverty more tolerable than the poverty of agricultural wage labourers”. In addition to ethnographic aspects, the study is concerned with the economic and community patterns that have developed within the community. The main assumption here is that it is a cohesive community, knit together by bonds of kinship, friendship, and co-operation forged generation after generation over three-quarters of a century.

Ms Normala Manap’s study of “The Orang Asli of Peninsular Malaysia and the Question of Change” sets out to understand the various changes which have been taking place over the years in various aspects of the social and cultural lives of these people. That is, changes in their ecology; social, economic, and political relations; as well as the implications of these changes on their perceptions of the world around them. A related objective of Normala Manap

is to analyse the various policies and programmes implemented by the Malaysian Government, as administered through the institution of the Jabatan Orang Asli (Department of Aboriginal Affairs), which is the main governmental body given the task of dealing with the affairs of the Orang Asli there.

Eight Malaysians, Dr Abdul Aziz Abdul Rahman, Mr A. Halim Ali, Mr James V. Jesudason, Mr Sumit K. Mandal, Dr Mohammed bin Halib, Dr Sabihah Osman, and Mr Chamhuri Siwar, were Research and Visiting Fellows or Associates at the Institute during 1987/88, and a larger number attended and participated in the Institute's programme of seminars and research workshops. The latter included: Mr Aidit bin Ghazali, Mr Asmat Kamaluddin, Dr Paul Chan, Dr Tarcisius Chin Nyet Leong, Capt. Ghani Ishak, Dr B.A. Hamzah, Mr Haron Siraj, Dr Kamal Salih, Mr Kamalul Ariffin, Puan Khatijah Ahmad, Dr Thomas Lawo, Dr Haji Mohammad Haji Alias, Dr Mohamed Ariff, Mr Mohd. Azahari Karim, Brig.-Gen. Mohd. Kalam Azad bin Mohd. Taib, Dr Mohd. Hafiah Piei, Dr Munir Majid, Dr Muthiah Alagappa, Dr Noraini Haji Abdullah, Ms Ooi Guat Tin, Puan Radiah Abdul Kader, Puan Rahimah bte Mohd. Said, Dr M. Sahathevan, Dr Sieh Mei Ling, Mr Soong Siew Hoong, Dr Syed Hamid Abdul Aljunid, Dr Syed Othman Alhabshi, Mr Steven C.M. Wong, and Dr Zakaria Haji Ahmad.

Dr Mohamed Ariff of the University of Malaya was also joint Co-ordinator with Dr Sharon Siddique and Dr Tan Loong-Hoe of ISEAS, respectively, of the regional projects on "Islam and the Economic Development of Southeast Asia" and "ASEAN Trade Policy Options".

Philippine Studies

Dr F. Landa Jocano's "Development of Philippine-Soviet Relations" is a review of the development of formal diplomatic relations between the Philippines and the Soviet Union. In the process it attempts to identify patterns of decision-making which shaped Philippine foreign policy towards the USSR and other socialist countries in Eastern Europe. Of the countries in Southeast Asia, Dr Jocano notes, the Philippines was the last nation to establish formal diplomatic ties with

the USSR. This has been described as a case of "delayed foreign policy development". In pursuit of this, the study also explores the reasons for the delay in the normalization of Philippine-Soviet relations and inquires further into the future prospects of these relations in the context of developments in the Philippines after the 1986 revolution. In doing this, due consideration is given to the domestic, regional, and international environment, especially with respect to present Philippine-U.S. relations, because, Dr Jacono feels, these factors form significant parts of the matrix against which the evolution of Philippine foreign policy towards the Soviet Union needs to be set for a fuller understanding.

Mr Karl B. Bostic, in his "The Philippines after the Plebiscite", plans to show that after almost a decade and a half of authoritarian rule the Philippines is presently in the process of restoring democracy under the leadership of President Aquino. Through such measures as the ratification of a constitution and the holding of national and local polls, democratic institutions are being rebuilt. The President has moreover stated she fully intends to spur the country towards economic recovery. However, Mr Bostic cautions that the economic rehabilitation may be hampered by the problem of two insurgencies being waged by communists and Muslim secessionists, and which continue to drain the country's resources. Furthermore, the countering of these groups is dependent on the Armed Forces, who in turn require to be rebuilt, revamped, and reformed — no easy task.

Mr David Timberman's "Continuity and Change in Contemporary Philippine Politics and Society" is an effort to assess the future prospects for democracy and stability in the country. Towards this, it will examine: (i) the key aspects of Philippine "political culture" that have played a role in shaping Philippine political values and behaviour; (ii) the significant elements of pre-martial law politics; (iii) the causes, effects, and legacy of martial law; (iv) the major forces and issues shaping Philippine politics in the post-Marcos era; (v) the prospects for democracy and stability in the Philippines; and (vi) the implications of the foregoing for the United States and ASEAN.

"Perceptions of Filipino Politics in Australia" forms part of Mr Maxwell R. Lane's larger interest in the reality of Philippine politics and

Australian projections and portrayal of it. For instance, Mr Lane posits that with the possible exception of events directly involving Australia, for example, the Vietnam War and Indonesia's incorporation of East Timor, "there has probably never been an internal political change in the post-World War II Asia-Pacific region which has been so much at the centre of Australian political debate as that of the change from Marcos to Aquino". One indication of this was the interest in the 1985-86 parliamentary inquiry into "The Situation in the Philippines and Its Implications for Australia", which collected some 3,000 pages of evidence through written submissions and oral testimonies. Another was the setting up of resource and information centres in all the major cities in Australia to collect and disseminate information and organize debates and discussions. However, central to Mr Lane's concerns is that all the foregoing notwithstanding, what kind of a picture or a projection or an understanding of the Philippines has in fact emerged in Australia? Furthermore, how have the political needs of Australian interest groups and political actors interacted to influence the picture of the Philippine situation that is projected in Australia? Are there distortions? What are they? And what is their origin in Australian politics?

"The Urban Mass Movement in the Philippines, 1983-87" is another essay to be completed by Mr Lane. It will survey the history of this movement which has been called by a variety of names, including the "cause-oriented movement", "people's power", and "people's movement", among others. All of them, however, refer to the protest movement — that is, the legal protest movement, as distinct from the underground, armed revolutionary movement — that emerged during the Marcos years and which subsequently campaigned for the removal of Marcos and for a new government which would institute democratic rule and carry out a range of social and economic reforms.

An intriguing follow-up to this study would be an investigation of what is happening to this movement today, especially in relation to ideological activity.

The Philippines was well represented too among the participants in the research forums and meetings of the Institute. These included

Mr P.N. Abinales, Dr Carmen A. Abubakar, Dr Florian Alburo, Dr Antonio A. Bravo, Dr Dante Canlas, Col. Ruben F. Ciron, Mr Anthony C. Ding, Mr Francisco R. Floro, Mr Victor S. Goseingfiao, Col. Honesto Isleta, Mr Victor Lim, Ms Imelda Madarang, Datu Michael O. Mastura, Dr Erlinda Medalla, Mr Francisco Mier, Dr Felipe Miranda, Dr Francisco Nemenzo, Dr Filologo Pante, Mr Noel Ruiz, Dr Melito S. Salazar, Jr., Mr Aniceto Sobrepena, Dr Emmanuel T. Velasco, and Dr Wilfrido V. Villacorta.

The Institute was also the base for four Research and Visiting Fellows and Associates from the Philippines during the year: Dr F. Landa Jocano, Dr Serafin D. Talisayon, Dr Vivien M. Talisayon, and Dr Aurora Ariosa Sanchez.

Singapore Studies

Ms M. Jeanine Kleimo's "Housing and Economic Development in Singapore: Implications for Developing Countries" traces the development of Singapore's active programme of public housing, up to the point where 85 per cent of the country's population is in government-constructed houses. It goes into the process through which these accomplishments have been made, the obstacles overcome to make such an achievement possible, the interaction between housing and the national economy, and the unique problems resulting from Singapore's approach to housing development. It also compares Singapore's experience with that of Thailand and Malaysia in their efforts to provide low-income housing, and draws lessons from Singapore's experience which might have relevance for other developing countries concerned with housing.

In her "Regulation of Capital Markets in the United States and Singapore", Ms Carole B. Silver plans to conduct a comparative study of the legal regulation of the public securities markets in the United States and Singapore. This is to be done by examining the applicable regulations at three basic levels. First to be considered would be the goals of the regulatory scheme in each country and the theory or theories of regulation adopted to achieve those goals; secondly, the implementation of the theories of regulation through

an examination of the activities that are regulated in each country and the ways in which they are regulated; finally, the effects of regulation together with the use of oversight and enforcement activities and the reaction of the markets to such activities. The analysis of these levels of regulation will be applied to the markets as a whole as well as to certain segments of the markets in each country, in order to determine whether and to what extent the goals of the regulatory schemes are achieved.

Drawing upon his experience in teaching journalism, managing a newspaper, and writing for several newspapers, Mr Warren Lee Lanman, in his "Singapore 1965–85 as Perceived through Print Media", proposes to initiate a detailed investigation of the development of Singapore, from 1965 to 1985, as presented through the print media — specifically newspapers and magazines published both here and abroad. Of particular relevance would be the coverage in the *Straits Times*, especially with regard to domestic development. Additionally, he will look at the presentation of Singapore-related news in the *Bombay Times* and *Hong Kong Morning Standard*.

In her intended research on "Social Network Influences on Health Behaviour", Ms Gitta Bach is concerned with decision-making processes during illness. Of special interest would be: how an individual inflicted with an illness chooses from among treatment options available from the professional and the popular medical sectors; how his/her choice is influenced by interaction with his/her social network, for example, family, friends, medical practitioners, traditional leaders, and so on; and how his/her perception of the cause of illness is influenced by these interactions.

Ms Bach is also concerned with the kind of explanatory models relating to, say, etiology, diagnoses, and treatment that could be drawn from such investigations, as well as those from the cultural concepts of health and disease.

Thai Studies

Dr Peter A. Jackson, a Research Fellow in Australian-Southeast Asian Relations, completed his monograph on "Buddhism as a

Medium of Social and Political Change in Thailand". In it he takes a "broad-scale" look at the relation between the diverse range of contemporary Buddhist movements and key issues of social and political concern in Thailand. While at the Institute Dr Jackson also completed a shorter paper on "The Political Functions of Buddhist Metaphysics in Thailand".

Building on his earlier doctoral research, Dr Ananda Rajah is currently working on a study of the Karen, a significant ethnic minority in northern Thailand. Essentially concerned with the phenomenon of religion and ethnicity, it will examine the bases of the maintenance of cultural and ethnic identity, and ethnic adaptation, among "animist" Karen living in the highlands of Chiang Mai province and Christian Karen residents in Chiang Mai city. In it, Dr Rajah also seeks to draw out the dynamics of ethnic relations between the Karen and their dominant northern Thai neighbours, who claim to be Buddhist, in these two different contexts, and the role played by religion in the definition of identity and in inter-group relations.

Dr Ananda Rajah is also planning a book on the social history of Chiang Mai together with Dr Gehan Wijeyewardene, of the Australian National University, Canberra. The book will be a collection of essays by several contributors on various aspects of communities and community life in Chiang Mai, the social history of the city, and the changing character of the city as it has become more integrated within the larger Thai nation-state.

Dr Somboon Suksamran continued to make progress with his two studies on "Monks in Development" and "Buddhism and Political Legitimacy in Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia". While the first seeks to show — through case-studies of specific development projects initiated by the Thai monkhood — the perspectives of Buddhist monks on and their actual role in the development process, the latter is a comparative analysis of the relationship between Buddhism and political authority and legitimacy in differing political systems and ideologies.

"The Emergence and Radicalization of the 1973 Thai Student Movement" forms part of Mr Prudhisana Jumbala's research for his Ph.D. thesis. Its main focus is the students' roles in the attempted

transition from authoritarian rule during 1973–76. In Mr Prudhisan's opinion, the effort failed in part because the students became too left-oriented, and later were influenced by the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT). Radicalization followed and Marxist writings were at hand to provide theory and strategy. This alienated ordinary students and most of the middle classes, making possible a military-bureaucratic orchestration of right-wing groups into violent opposition to the student radicals, culminating in the 1976 military coup. The student movement was destroyed and many radicalized students joined the CPT in the hills, only to surrender later on.

As a sequel to his work on political party theory in Thailand, part of which was published as *Towards a Political Party Theory in Thai Perspective* in the Institute's Occasional Papers series in 1982, Dr Kramol Tongdhamachart is now assessing the actual performance of the party system in Thailand. He thinks that "weaknesses in the Thai party system are a major cause of political instability in the country". Furthermore, that "unless the system is institutionalized, the prospects of democracy in Thailand will be bleak".

Like their other ASEAN colleagues, Thai officials, scholars, and other specialists were regular visitors at the Institute. Among them were Dr Juanjai Ajanant, Dr Narongchai Akrasanee, H.E. Mr Chawat Arthayukti, Dr Suchit Bunbongkarn, Dr Chee Peng Lim, Dr Suthiphand Chirathivat, Mr Sutham Chitranukors, Lt.-Gen. Vasi Dejkujorn, Mr Chalermpoj Iamkamala, Ms Sunee Kultravut, Mr Assada Mitmanochai, M.R. Sukhumbhand Paribatra, Mr Umphon Phanachet, Mr Vichien Phongsathorn, Dr Preeda Prapertchob, Mr Ibrahim Quershi, Dr Somchai Richupan, Dr Chai-Anan Samudavanija, Dr Yos Santasombat, Mr Pharadorn Sestakupt, Mr Paisal Sricharatchanya, Dr Phiphat Tangsubkul, and Dr Sumet Tantivejkul.

Dr Narongchai Akrasanee of the Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) is also Adviser to the ASEAN Economic Research Unit, as well as joint Co-ordinator with Dr Tan Loong-Hoe of the projects on "ASEAN-EC Economic Relations" and on "ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations". Likewise, Dr Chai-Anan Samudavanija, Professor of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, is Programme Planner of the Regional Strategic Studies Programme. He is also a

joint editor with Dr Mohamed Ayoob of the Institute of the forthcoming ISEAS volume *Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia*.

Vietnamese Studies

"Vietnam in 1987: A Wind of 'Renovation'" and "Vietnam: The Combination of Economic Construction with National Defence" are two papers completed by Dr Vo Nhan Tri. They will appear in the Institute's *Southeast Asian Affairs 1988*, and the forthcoming book, *Soldiers and Stability in Southeast Asia*. Dr Vo's major project on "Socialist Vietnam's Economic Policy since 1975" is also nearing completion. Once ready it will comprise some 250 pages divided into five chapters: Historical Background; Reunification and Socialist Transformation, 1976–80; The Third Five-Year Plan, 1981–85; Changed Road to Development; and Conclusion: The Way Ahead.

Begun in 1983, Dr Carlyle A. Thayer's "Soviet-Vietnamese Relations, 1978–88" aims at a comprehensive examination of all major aspects of the Soviet-Vietnamese relationship since the signing in November 1978 of a Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation. Special attention is to be devoted to the military relationship and Soviet assistance in developing energy-related projects in Vietnam.

Local History and Memoirs

In 1980 the Oral History Programme of the Institute was subsumed under the wider rubric of "Local History and Memoirs", to allow for greater scope and flexibility, as well as to better reflect the Institute's interest in the area. But as in the case of the Oral History Programme, the emphasis has remained on the collection and publication of reminiscences, recollections, and memoirs of those who have participated in the history and development of the region generally, or in a particular event. Towards this end, the Institute utilizes not only its own resources, but also actively seeks possibilities of working with others who, though not physically at the Institute, nevertheless have an interest in topics of concern to the Local History and Memoirs programme. Unsolicited recordings and manuscripts too are given

careful consideration. The number of tapes, slides, and transcripts ensuing from this approach is growing. Efforts to extend the programme region-wide through development of exchanges and working links with institutions and individuals in the region with similar interests are also beginning to bring results. These inter-linkages are likely to be further strengthened as the Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP) expands its activities and contacts, as part of SEACUP's interests complement those of the Local History and Memoirs programme, as reflected, for example, in their joint project on "The Black and White Sisterhood", being the oral memoirs of Cantonese domestic servants in Singapore and Malaysia.

The expanding resource base of the Local History and Memoirs programme has also allowed for a steady growth in the publications under the Local History and Memoirs series of the Institute. This year was no exception in that another two titles, *The Shan of Burma: Memoirs of a Shan Exile*, and *Boria: A Form of Malay Theatre*, were added to the series.

The Shan of Burma: Memoirs of a Shan Exile is the memoirs of Chao Tzang Yawngghwe, the son of the first President of the Union of Burma. In it he recalls his youth and involvement with the Shan resistance movement. He also gives his version of Shan history and explains the complexity of Shan politics relating to issues of autonomy, Shan-Burmese relations, opium, and contraband trade. He concludes with a "Who's Who" in Shan history and politics.

"Boria" is a popular form of Penang Malay theatre performed at weddings and other social functions. There are two parts — a farcical comic sketch, and a song and dance sequence. *Boria: A Form of Malay Theatre* covers some of the sketches, songs, audience reaction, and the actors and performers.

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP)

Now in its twelfth year, the Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP) serves to support the research and writing of reference works and

university-level textbooks on Southeast Asian history, politics, and government, and changing world-views. Its founding grant came from the Ford Foundation. Supplementary assistance for the History Project was also received from the Toyota and Lee Foundations and from Mobil Oil Singapore. SEASP is grateful for all this support.

SEASP is directed by an Executive Committee comprising scholars from the various Southeast Asian countries. Mindful of changing scholarly requirements and the lacuna in Southeast Asian studies, and the need to conserve SEASP's limited resources, the Executive Committee undertook a thorough review of the Program's objectives and activities. Following this, it was decided to reduce the size of the Executive Committee from the present eleven members to seven with effect from February 1987, and to forego the post of Co-ordinator for the Program. It was also decided to confine SEASP's research activities largely to the Humanities and the Social Sciences, broadly defined, but with particular emphasis on the Humanities, especially those areas in greatest need of encouragement and support in the context of Southeast Asian scholarship. Within these, special efforts would be made to encourage and support work in the fields of Southeast Asian languages and literature, and the visual and performing arts. Likewise, the development of teaching resources, and the involvement of younger scholars from non-metropolitan, provincial universities would be encouraged.

At the inaugural meeting of the new, smaller Executive Committee on 4 March 1988, Professor Chai-Anan Samudavanija of Chulalongkorn University was elected Chairman, succeeding Professor Sharom Ahmat, whose new responsibilities as Permanent Academic Adviser, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, are placing greater demands on his time. Professor Sharom Ahmat, however, agreed to continue to be a member of SEASP's new Executive Committee, together with Dr Koh Tai Ann of the National University of Singapore; Dr Noerhadi Magetsari of Universitas Indonesia; Dr Shamsul Amri Baharuddin of Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia; Dr Nicanor G. Tiongson of the Cultural Center of the Philippines; and Professor K.S. Sandhu, Director of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ex-officio).

This new Committee replaces the former committee comprising

Professor Sharom Ahmat of Universiti Brunei Darussalam; Professor Chai-Anan Samudavanija of Chulalongkorn University; Assoc. Prof. Ernest Chew and Assoc. Prof. Ong Jin Hui, both of the National University of Singapore; Professor Dr Sediono M.P. Tjondronegoro of Bogor Agricultural University; Dr Eddy Masinambow of LEKNAS LIPI; Dr Pensri Duke of Chulalongkorn University; Dr Nik Safiah Karim of the University of Malaya; Dr Resil Mojares of the University of San Carlos; Professor Raul P. de Guzman of the University of the Philippines; and Professor K.S. Sandhu, Director of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ex-officio).

SEASP benefited enormously from the invaluable contributions of Professor Sharom Ahmat and the outgoing members of the Executive Committee, and it would like to formally express its gratitude, as well as say how much it has enjoyed working with all of them.

Country Textbooks Project

The various writing projects of SEASP are at different stages of completion. The Oxford University Press has agreed to publish all ten volumes emanating from the projects on history, and government and politics. The first, *Government and Politics of Singapore* was published in 1985. The next two, *Government and Politics of Thailand* and *Government and Politics of Malaysia* followed in 1987. The fourth volume, *Government and Politics of the Philippines*, is expected to be published in April 1988. The rest of the books will follow as the completed manuscripts become available.

As part of SEASP's continuing efforts to stimulate research on all the countries of Southeast Asia, contacts with Vietnamese historians were established, and work initiated on a volume on Vietnamese history. The text of this volume has been completed and is presently being reviewed as to possibilities of publication.

With similar objectives in mind, SEASP has continued to explore avenues for also involving Burmese and Brunei scholars in its projects. It looks forward to positive developments in this respect.

Following the format of the projects on government and politics and history, SEASP also embarked on the writing of world-views. The first volume, *Traditional and Changing Thai World-View*, was published

in April 1985 by the Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute. Two other volumes, *Malaysian World-View* and *Philippine World-View*, were published in October 1985 and February 1986 respectively by ISEAS.

Comparative Research Awards

In keeping with the research orientations of the Institute itself, and as part of its own evolvement, SEASP in 1986 decided that it would generally move away from country-specific textbook projects and instead concentrate on the sponsoring of systematic, cross-national research and writing, involving scholars from the different Southeast Asian countries. Operationally, two model activities were planned. One was to be the conventional cross-national research and writing project; the other, the commissioning of research papers to be presented at seminars or workshops. Associated activities, such as the translation and/or publication of selected works, were also to be supported.

Specific topics falling within the scope of the current programme accordingly are: defining the Southeast Asian cultural heritage; regional contacts through trade relations; problems of cultural minorities in the region; and regional rural problems.

Teaching and Research Exchange Fellowship (TREF)

SEASP's efforts to promote an exchange scheme that would (i) enable qualified and interested Southeast Asian scholars to teach and undertake research in Southeast Asian countries other than their own and (ii) enable Southeast Asian universities to acquire the teaching and research services of scholars from other Southeast Asian countries, also bore fruit in that it received a grant from the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk for this purpose. An additional grant for the purpose of research and publication was also received from the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk in early 1985. SEASP would like to thank the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk for its generous assistance.

A total of ten awards have been made under this scheme, the latest being to Dr Ungku Maimunah of Malaysia for an attachment to

Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, to undertake a review of "The Impact of the Dakwah Movement on the Indonesian Literary Scene".

Three manuscripts resulting from these Teaching and Research Fellowships have already been published: *A Preliminary Study of Modernizing Trends in Muslim Education in Indonesia and the Philippines* (Professor Rosario M. Cortes, Philippines); *Economic Change, Social Structure, and the Political System in Southeast Asia* (Assoc. Prof. Harold Crouch, Malaysia); and *A Comparison between Minangkabau and Riau-Malay Folk-Tales: An Ideological Interpretation* (Professor Umar Junus, Malaysia). Another, "Self and Society in Southeast Asian Fiction" (Dr Thelma B. Kintanar, Philippines), is in press.

Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP)

The Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP) grew out of the consciousness among scholars in the region interested in security issues that it was essential that facilities for research and scholarship on matters relating to regional security be developed within the region. A number of considerations led to this conclusion: (i) that much of the expertise on matters relating to the security issues of the region was concentrated outside the region; (ii) that it was therefore necessary that a body of expertise on the subject be created and nurtured within the region which could be fully conversant with regional realities and perceptions as well as provide important inputs into the debate about regional security issues both at the conceptual and empirical levels of analysis; (iii) that it was essential for different sectors and strands of Southeast Asian opinion, including academics, government and military officials, representatives from the media, and leaders of business and industry to be involved in a free and frank debate about important regional security issues within structured meetings and workshops as well as in more informal situations.

Accordingly, a group of Southeast Asian scholars established the Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP) at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies on 1 July 1981 under the overall charge of its Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu, with Dr Chai-Anan Samudavanija

of Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, as the Programme Planner. It was generally agreed that the initial focus of the Programme should be the socio-economic issues affecting regional security with particular reference to the internal sources of instability in the various Southeast Asian countries.

The first major project undertaken by the RSSP was concerned with the internal sources of instability in Southeast Asia. This project was, in turn, divided into four phases, each consisting of year-long studies by a group of experts, ending with a meeting of project participants, including the authors of the various studies and specialists drawn from the academic, official, military, media, and business communities.

The project resulted in the publication of the five volumes in the Institute's newly established Issues in Southeast Asian Security series: *Armed Communist Movements in Southeast Asia*; *The Burmese Communist Party in the 1980s*; *Armed Separatism in Southeast Asia*; *Governments and Rebellions in Southeast Asia*; and *Durable Stability in Southeast Asia*.

Continuing with its focus on the internal, domestic dimensions of Southeast Asian security, the RSSP next moved to the interrelationship between leadership and the definition and management of security problems in Southeast Asia. Launched in January 1987, this project is divided into several phases, and runs over a period of three years. The first phase was devoted to an examination of the role of leadership in security management. It attempted to analyse the concept of "national security" and leaders' perceptions of national security issues. It further assessed the linkages that leaders' perceptions have with their social origins and political bases as well as with their experiences in conflict management and conflict resolution, both within their own societies and in the sphere of inter-state relations. The research reports were presented at a workshop in December 1987 and a book based on the revised versions of the research reports is now being edited for publication by Dr Mohammed Ayoob and Dr Chai-Anan Samudavanija.

The second phase of this project will involve an investigation of the élite and institutional structures in the individual ASEAN countries

and their capacity to cope with the combined forces of the domestic, economic, and social inadequacies and the pressures of the international economic environment. Analysis will also include the dynamics of leadership change, leadership reorganization, and processes of governmental change, and the role of these in aggravating or promoting stability and sustained development.

Paralleling the Programme's work on the internal sources of instability in the region is its project on "Defence and Development in Southeast Asia". Now in its third year, it is expected to run through three phases spread over four years, with the fourth year being reserved for an international conference to review and disseminate the research findings of the project as a whole. The first phase, which concentrated on the relationship between threat perceptions and defence expenditure, was completed in 1986 and the research was published under the title *Defence Spending in Southeast Asia*, edited by Dr Chin Kin Wah. The second phase of the project, focusing on the military in the developmental process, has also been completed, and has resulted in another book, *Soldiers and Stability in Southeast Asia*, edited by Dr J. Soedjati Djiwandono and Dr Yong Mun Cheong, scheduled for publication in August 1988.

The current phase of the project is centred on how weapons procurement policies have evolved in the region and what their major impact has been in political, economic, and military terms for the countries concerned.

In addition to the above major projects, there are several individual studies either completed, under way, or awaiting publication. These include: Dr Suchit Bunbongkarn's *The Military in Thai Politics 1981-86* (published in 1987); Dr Syed Javed Maswood's "Japan and the Liberal Economic Order: Hegemony and System Support" (to be published in collaboration with Croom Helm and Oxford University's Nissan Institute); Dr Timothy Huxley's "A Compendium of Data on Defence Resources of Southeast Asia" (under preparation); and a study of "India's Policy towards Southeast Asia: Strategic Calculations and Regional Interests" by Dr Mohammed Ayoob.

In emphasizing the domestic and regional variables affecting Southeast Asian security, the RSSP is aware that the broader external

dimensions of this security are just as critical and cannot be neglected. Accordingly, it plans to undertake studies relating to the linkages between the global strategic environment and the security of the region. In fact, the RSSP is already in the process of developing a project on major Asian powers, namely, China and Japan, and their bearing on Southeast Asian security.

Looking further ahead and concerned with the need to develop Southeast Asian expertise on security on a sustained, permanent basis, the RSSP has also initiated an "internship" scheme to attract younger Southeast Asian scholars for attachment to the Programme, in the hope that the more promising among them would be stimulated to pursue security studies as a long-term commitment. Indeed, progress is already being made in this direction, in that Mr Derek Martin Da Cunha (Singaporean, M. Phil., Cambridge University) is at the Australian National University completing his Ph.D. in Strategic Studies, while Miss Shanti Nair (Singaporean, M.A., University of Hull) is pursuing her doctorate in International Relations in Geneva. At the same time, Dr Syed Javed Maswood (Bangladeshi, Ph.D., Carleton University) joined the Programme as a Research Fellow, and Mr Benjamin Wong Koon Siak (Singaporean, M.A., McMaster University) and Mr Tan Chee Leng (Singaporean, B.A. Hons., Griffith University) as Research Associates.

Perhaps equally if not more importantly, this scheme of encouraging the involvement of younger Southeast Asians in strategic and security studies would need to be paralleled by another — that is, one that would allow younger American, Japanese, European, and other scholars to be attached to the Programme, with the objective of allowing for the development of contacts and shared experiences between them and their Southeast Asian cohorts, as well as promoting sustained and continuous international expertise and interest in Southeast Asian affairs. This would seem essential if the world is to keep itself adequately and effectively informed of changes and developments in the region in any long-term, worthwhile fashion, as opposed to short-term, *ad-hocism*. The RSSP is pleased to report that this matter too is being acted upon. In fact the first two researchers to be affiliated with RSSP under this scheme, Mr David

Timberman (American, M.A., Columbia University) and Ms Zhu Anqi (Chinese, Diploma, Shanghai International University) arrived at the Institute in May and September 1987, respectively.

The Programme is also continuing its practice of encouraging the informal attachment/association of staff and researchers from universities and other research institutions to allow for the tapping of a wider pool of expertise. Likewise, links have been established with institutions interested in security affairs, including the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), London and other similar institutions and universities in the region and beyond.

Grants from several foundations have facilitated this process as well as the other activities of the RSSP. The Institute would like to take the opportunity here of especially thanking the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations for the core grant for the Programme, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the International Development Research Centre, Canada (IDRC), and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation for their support of specific RSSP activities.

ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU)

The ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU) was established in 1979 in response to the need to systematize the Institute's studies on the economics and related political issues of ASEAN. While operating as a self-contained organization, AERU is an integral part of the Institute, and is under the overall supervision of the Director of the Institute. A Co-ordinator, presently Dr Tan Loong-Hoe, oversees the day-to-day activities of the Unit. He is assisted by an Adviser to the Unit, three Research Fellows and, as and when the need arises, one, two, or more M.A. degree-level Research Associates. There is also provision for Visiting Fellows, university staff members, and other scholars both from within and outside the region to be attached to the Unit from time to time.

A Regional Advisory Committee — the members of which are Dr Narongchai Akrasanee of the Thailand Development Research Institute, Bangkok; Dr Florian Albuero, School of Economics, University of the Philippines and Deputy Minister and Deputy Director-General,

National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Manila; Dr Mohamed Ariff, Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur; Dr Chia Siow-Yue, Department of Economics and Statistics, National University of Singapore; Datin Hajjah Jusnani Haji Lawie, Economic Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance, Brunei Darussalam; and Professor Suhadi Mangkusuwondo, Research and Development Agency, Ministry of Trade, Jakarta — assists and guides the Unit, as well as allows for greater contact with both regional and international economists and organizations.

The Unit has developed thirty-five projects to date, of which twenty-seven have been completed, a further eight are in progress, and several more at the planning stage. These projects, taken together, encompass almost all the priority areas for research identified by AERU and its Regional Advisory Committee, namely: Investment, Industry, and Trade; Finance and Monetary Aspects; Shipping; Commodities, Energy, and Food; and Political Factors in ASEAN Economic Co-operation.

Investment, Industry, and Trade

This broad area of interest attracted the largest number of AERU's studies, with those pertaining to ASEAN's economic relations with its main trading partners and sources of investment being the most prominent. These include: ASEAN-EC Economic Relations; ASEAN-Japan Economic Relations; and ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations.

It will be recalled that funds were also secured to support research on "ASEAN-China Economic Relations", to be jointly undertaken by AERU and the Institute of World Economics and Politics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing. Involving researchers from both China and the ASEAN countries, it is spread over three years as follows: Phase I, ASEAN-China Economic Relations: Assessment of Existing Trends and Patterns; Phase II, Developments in China and ASEAN and Their Implications for ASEAN-China Economic Relations; and Phase III, ASEAN-China Economic Relations in the Context of Pacific Economic Development and Co-operation.

Other projects that could possibly join this group of studies in the coming years could be those involving ASEAN and Canada,

ASEAN and the South Pacific, ASEAN and the Middle East, ASEAN and Eastern Europe, and ASEAN and South Asia.

There has also been considerable interest in the problems of industrialization and investment. One study completed was that on "Small and Medium Business Improvement". Another two have just commenced: one on "Japanese Direct Investment in ASEAN", and the other on "Privatization and Deregulation in ASEAN".

Protectionism and barriers to expanding both intra-ASEAN and international trade were of special concern to the Unit, and in addition to the studies completed on "Non-Tariff Barriers to Expanding Intra-ASEAN Trade" and "Non-Tariff Barriers in Expanding ASEAN-Japan Trade", that on "Trade, Protectionism, and Industrial Adjustment", undertaken jointly with the North-South Institute of Ottawa was rounded off as well, and the research reports are presently being revised for publication for international distribution in three volumes. A special focus issue of the *ASEAN Economic Bulletin* was published on "Non-Tariff Barriers to Trade in ASEAN".

Finance and Monetary Aspects

This is another area of primary concern to AERU with no fewer than twelve studies having been completed or at various stages of progress. These are: "International Banking and Its Regulation"; "Asian Foreign Exchange Markets"; "Stabilization Policies in the ASEAN Countries"; "Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy in Advanced Developing Countries"; "The Jakarta Dollar Market"; "Foreign Banking in Singapore"; "Multinational Banking"; "Monetary Policy and Price Stability in Singapore"; "Singapore as an International Capital Market"; "The Rising Yen: The Impact of Japanese Financial Liberalization on World Capital Markets"; and "Foreign Capital in Southeast Asian Countries".

Shipping

This too is potentially a significant area of concentration of the Unit's work. Two studies have already been completed and another three are in progress. Those completed are "The Seafarer in the ASEAN Region" and "ASEAN Shipping Conferences". Their findings are being processed for publication.

The projects in progress are those on "ASEAN Ports: The High Price of Nationalism?", "Shipping in Malaysia and Southeast Asia", and "ASEAN-Europe Liner Shipping". The examination of "ASEAN-Europe Liner Shipping" is a co-operative effort between the Unit and the Southeast Asian Agency for Regional Transport and Communication Development (SEATAC), Kuala Lumpur.

Commodities, Energy, and Food

The debate on commodities and commodity-related issues continues unabated and unresolved, and several possible studies on some of the issues involved are being explored at the Institute.

Energy is a topic generating considerable attention in the region, and AERU has completed several projects on this subject, including "Renewable Energy Resources in ASEAN"; "ASEAN Energy Demand: Trends and Structural Change"; "Implications of China's Offshore Energy Exploration for ASEAN Development"; "Development of the Petroleum Industry in China and Its Implications for ASEAN-China Economic Relations"; and "Development of the Petroleum Industry in ASEAN and Its Implications for ASEAN-China Economic Relations".

The Unit has also initiated work in four other areas: "Role of the Petroleum Industry in Singapore's Economy"; "Singapore's Role in ASEAN Oil Trade"; "ASEAN Oil Movements and Factors Affecting Intra-ASEAN Oil Trade"; and "ASEAN Oil and Gas Trade: Options and Strategies".

A related development has been the initiation of an ASEAN Energy Project, which brings together AERU and the Resource Systems Institute of the East-West Center, Hawaii. Its objectives are: (i) to maintain an energy data base to assist in national and regional energy planning; (ii) to assess the demand situation and supply options, including trading opportunities of petroleum products; and (iii) to evaluate the various energy and oil security policies in the region.

Political Factors in ASEAN Economic Co-operation

Working on the assumption that the "politics" of ASEAN economic co-operation were just as important as, if not more important than, its "economics", AERU identified a series of studies to be undertaken

to elucidate the “political factors” in ASEAN economic co-operation. The first project in this area was “Political Factors in ASEAN Co-operation”. The results of research completed are being published in a series of papers entitled ASEAN Political Studies under the general editorship of Assoc. Prof. Chan Heng Chee of the National University of Singapore, who is also the Co-ordinator of AERU’s work on political factors affecting ASEAN economic co-operation. Four of these papers have already been issued and others are being prepared for printing.

A second project, building upon the first, was on “The Political Economy of Development in ASEAN”. Like the first project, this also involved several researchers from the ASEAN countries, but this time including both political scientists and economists. A monograph incorporating and integrating the various individual studies is being prepared for publication.

Among the funding agencies that have generously supported the activities of AERU are the Ford Foundation, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany, the New Zealand Government, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the International Development Research Centre, Canada (IDRC), and the Asia Foundation. AERU is grateful for all this support and the continued confidence and interest of governments, agencies, and foundations in its work.

AERU would also like to take the opportunity here to thank Dr Hans-Christoph Rieger for his yeoman contributions to the development of AERU as both a researcher and a co-ordinator, and as an adviser and a friend during his seven-year association prior to his return home to Heidelberg University in August 1987. The Unit wishes him well in his new responsibilities, and is also pleased to welcome Dr Norbert Wagner, his colleague, in his place.

Social Issues in Southeast Asia (SISEA)

As is now beginning to become clear, ethnic and religious issues have, in the last few decades, confounded many social analysts by refusing to disappear. The “liberal expectancy” among social

analysts used to be that modernization would blur ethnic distinctions, achievement would replace ascription and particularistic criteria, and wide-ranging communication and education systems would homogenize population. The “radical expectancy” was that differences in religions, languages, and culture would be swallowed up, perhaps even across national boundaries by emergent class consciousness. Instead, religion and ethnicity continue to cut across and envelop almost every facet of Southeast Asian life. Indeed, if anything, such divisions in many societies have become sharper, ethnic and religious interest groups more insistent, and opposition more politicized and strident. Much of this activity seems to be increasingly played on the urban stage — and this at a time when the pace of urbanization in Southeast Asia is increasing rapidly, to the extent that by the turn of the century, cities such as Manila, Bangkok, and Jakarta could have populations of more than ten million each. In these settings, Southeast Asian ethnic, religious, and linguistic complexities are likely to be even more challenging than the past.

The Social Issues in Southeast Asia (SISEA) programme was launched with this in mind. It will accordingly address itself to the nature, persistence, and impact of religions, ethnicity, urbanism, and population change in terms of their intrinsic dynamism and potential for societal conflict, co-existence, or co-operation in the context of development, stability, and nation-building.

As with the case of other ISEAS programmes, a Regional Advisory Committee advises and guides SISEA. Its members are: Professor Koentjaraningrat (University of Indonesia); Professor Wilfredo F. Arce (Ateneo de Manila University); Assoc. Prof. Tham Seong Chee (National University of Singapore); Dr Suthep Soonthornpasuch (Chiang Mai University); Dr Chandra Muzaffar (President, Aliran); and Dayang Adina Osman (Brunei Museum). At ISEAS the programme is under the charge of the Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu. Dr Sharon Siddique, Senior Fellow, and Dr Ananda Rajah, Fellow, are the Co-ordinators.

Although only three years old, SISEA already has several projects under way, including those of Dr S. Gunasekaran (“The Population of Burma” and “The Transition in the Cause Structure of Deaths

in ASEAN Countries”); Dr Trinidad S. Osteria (“Strategies for the Health Management of the Urban Poor”, “Population Health Systems Interaction in Selected Urban Depressed Communities in the ASEAN Region”, and “The Role of Women in Community Health Development”); Dr Somboon Suksamran (“Monks in Development” and “Buddhism and Political Legitimacy in Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia”); Dr Ananda Rajah (“The Karen of Northern Thailand”); and Mr Tin Maung Maung Than (“Buddhist Institutions in Contemporary Burma”). There is also the study on “Islam and the Economic Development of Southeast Asia” mentioned earlier.

Work is progressing with a project on Malay ethnicity and cultural identity in Southeast Asia. Recognizing that while the region has large Malay-speaking populations but that Malay-speaking communities are nevertheless to be found in different social, cultural, and national systems, this study examines — from a variety of perspectives in the Social Sciences — what “being Malay” as an ethnic category and cultural identity means in the context of the complex historical, social, cultural, and political processes that have gone into the making of the different modern nation-states of the region.

Southeast Asian Communities and Community Networks Awards Programme

This was established in 1985 with support from the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk. Its objectives are: to strengthen the research capabilities of young Southeast Asian social scientists, and to provide them with technical assistance and guidance; to increase the quantity and quality of social science research on communities and community networks in Southeast Asia; and to facilitate the flow of information developed in the programme through regional workshops.

The response to this awards programme continued to be very positive and more applications were received in 1987, leading to six further awards being made. This brought the total number of awards since the inception of the programme to twenty-four. Of this total, three recipients are Burmese, two Indonesians, three Malaysians, five Filipinos, five Singaporeans, and six Thais.

The research to be undertaken by the successful candidates covers a wide range of topics, research perspectives, and approaches. Nevertheless, there are discernible clusters, with common themes. One such cluster concerns technological and socio-economic change and its impact on indigenous communities and their adaptation to such change. Another cluster encompasses minority communities and their larger social context; the thrust of the research is directed at the study of interactive communities or “encapsulated” in ethnic groups. The third cluster centres on the theme of religious communities, social processes, and integration.

The Urban Future of Southeast Asia

Plans to launch a major project on “The Urban Future of Southeast Asia” have also been completed and a proposal prepared. Negotiations are now proceeding with a funding agency for the necessary financial assistance.

SISEA in the mean while would like to express its indebtedness to the Ford, Konrad Adenauer, and Volkswagenwerk Foundations for the financial support for its activities.

Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP)

The Institute has from its very foundation been of the view that an appreciation of the traditions, world-views, and aspirations of the peoples of the region should be an integral part of the Institute’s activities. In addition to intrinsic attributes and merits, such an appreciation would be a valuable asset to economists, political scientists, sociologists, and others interested in the contemporary problems of Southeast Asia, as decision-making processes and interpersonal relations cannot be divorced from, or fully comprehended, without a feel for or a proper understanding of the cultural mores and traditions of the different peoples of the region.

As well as rationalizing the Institute’s work in the area of culture, broadly defined, it was decided to restructure existing activities

to provide a larger umbrella programme under which a variety of research interests in cultural studies may be undertaken. This was done last year and the consolidated programme named the Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP). It incorporated and subsumed the Southeast Asian Cultural Research Programme (SEACURP), established in July 1981, the Programme on the Cultural Heritage of Southeast Asia (CULHERSEA), formed in 1986, and all other ongoing activities relating to culture.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, AND LECTURES

Conferences, seminars, workshops, and lectures are a central feature of the intellectual and professional life of the Institute. They bring researchers and other specialists together, and these in turn with the wider public, thereby stimulating worthwhile interaction and discussion on issues relating both to the scholarly interests of the Institute and to matters of concern to the region and its peoples. These gatherings vary in size and duration from major conferences spread over several days to those lasting no more than two hours. In addition to the Singapore Lecture 1987, the following, in chronological order, were some of the more significant meetings organized by the Institute during the year:

- Symposium on ASEAN Small and Medium Business (SMB) Improvement (Bangkok), 14–15 April 1987;
- Workshop on the Seafarer in the ASEAN Region (Bangkok), 1–3 May 1987;
- Second ASEAN Roundtable: New Directions for ASEAN Economic Co-operation (Kuala Lumpur), 20–21 July 1987;
- Workshop on Defence and Development in Southeast Asia: The Military in the Developmental Process (Singapore), 20–22 August 1987;
- Workshop on ASEAN-China Economic Relations: Developments in China and ASEAN and Their Implications for ASEAN-China Economic Relations (Beijing), 27–29 October 1987;
- Workshop on Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia (Singapore), 10–12 December 1987;

- Symposium on ASEAN Trade Policy Options (Singapore), 7–9 March 1988; and
- Public Lecture on the INF (Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces) Treaty and Its Implications for Asia-Pacific Security (Singapore), 10 March 1988.

Symposium on ASEAN Small and Medium Business (SMB) Improvement

Jointly organized by the Industrial Management Corporation, Thailand, and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, this symposium was held in Bangkok on 14–15 April 1987. It brought together a select group of researchers, senior officials involved in SMB promotion in the private and public sectors of the ASEAN countries, and representatives of funding agencies. Its focus of discussion was the findings of research completed in the three phases of the Institute's project on "ASEAN Small and Medium Business Improvement", namely, "Financial Factors", "Marketing Factors", and "Production Management".

There was unanimous agreement among the participants that the research output of the first three phases of the project accurately depicted the state of SMBs in the three problem areas of finance, marketing, and production management. The participants also made several relevant proposals, including the setting up of an *ad hoc* working group to study these proposals and suggest ways and means of promoting their consideration and possible implementation by the relevant authorities.

Acting on the recommendation of the symposium, a meeting of the Ad-hoc Working Group (comprising thirteen members, including officials from ESCAP and Technonet Asia) was held at ISEAS on 3–4 September 1987. This working group identified five specific areas where further regional research is needed, three of which — subcontracting and SMBs; credit accessibility for SMBs; and joint investment schemes involving SMB entrepreneurs — were seen as research areas already being co-ordinated by ISEAS. The Group also

urged ISEAS to take the lead in the dissemination of information on SMBs.

Workshop on the Seafarer in the ASEAN Region

This workshop was held in Bangkok to take advantage of the International Conference of the Southeast Asian Project on the Ocean Law, Policy, and Management (SEAPOL) which was held in the same place on 28–30 April 1987. This reduced costs as well as allowed for a larger number of participants, including Professor David Moreby (Plymouth Polytechnic, U.K.) and Mr Eddy Corten (Shipping Division, ESCAP, Bangkok). They and their colleagues in turn played a key role in sustaining a high level of discussion and debate throughout the workshop.

Workshop on Defence and Development in Southeast Asia: The Military in the Development Process

This workshop brought together the researchers involved in the project on linkages between the developmental process and the military, in terms of security and national well-being. As in the past, other specialists on defence, including senior military officers, were also invited to attend. The presence of these military experts was especially stimulating, generating extended and sharp exchanges. This, if anything, only further vindicated the Institute's faith in consciously and deliberately seeking to bring scholars and practitioners together, to allow them to discuss freely and in an open and frank manner, security threats that the region faces.

Workshop on ASEAN-China Economic Relations: Developments in China and ASEAN and Their Implications for ASEAN-China Economic Relations

This workshop was the first of the Institute ever held in China. It grew out of the Institute's joint project with the Chinese Institute of World Economics and Politics on ASEAN-China Economic Relations.

The research papers completed were translated into Chinese and English and discussed in the presence of more than fifty participants from China and ASEAN. To facilitate discussion, simultaneous translation into English and Chinese was available.

The discussion and the papers were deemed to be of a high standard. The proceedings are to be published in both English and Chinese, with the Institute responsible for the English edition and the Institute of World Economics and Politics responsible for the Chinese edition. Both editions will be issued under the joint imprimatur of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies and the Institute of World Economics and Politics.

Workshop on Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia

As in the case of the meeting on the linkages between the military and the developmental process in the region, this workshop too involved not only the researchers participating in the Institute's project on "Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia" but also a select group of other specialists and military experts as well. They discussed ten papers in all. Two of these concentrated on the conceptual problems of defining the term "national security" and of discovering relationships between the nature of leadership and the latter's perception of national security issues. Eight other papers analysed specific case-studies relating to the countries of Southeast Asia in order to empirically decipher the linkages between the various types of national leadership and their definition and management of security issues.

The conclusions that emerged from the workshop indicate a significant difference in the definition of the concept of national security in the context of the developing countries of Southeast Asia as compared with the traditional definition of national security which had emerged from the experiences of Europe and North America following World War II. In other words the traditional concept of national security would have to be expanded considerably to include economic, social, and political dimensions in order to make it relevant for the conditions in which Southeast Asian leaderships operate.



Presentation of papers during the Workshop on Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia organized by ISEAS on 10-12 December 1987.

Second ASEAN Roundtable: New Directions for ASEAN Economic Co-operation

The objective of the ASEAN Roundtable series of discussions initiated by the Institute in 1986 is to review major developments in ASEAN and to explore new directions for ASEAN co-operation in the light of the changing global economic environment, as well as in terms of the emerging domestic economic situation and requirements.

The Second ASEAN Roundtable was convened as a co-operative effort, through the pooling together of the resources of the Malaysian Institute of Economic Research (MIER), the Institute of Strategic and International Studies, Malaysia (ISIS), and ISEAS. The participants were a select group of senior scholars and specialists engaged in ASEAN studies, business executives directly involved in ASEAN commercial activities, and high-level civil servants dealing with the day-to-day problems of ASEAN.

As the various ASEAN officials and decision-making bodies were being inundated with so many proposals for ASEAN economic co-operation and for decisions on them at the December Summit in Manila, the Roundtable, as a theme for its deliberations, chose some of the more significant of these proposals for deeper analyses. It took particular note of the recommendations for economic co-operation being proposed by:

- the ASEAN Chamber of Commerce and Industry's Group of Fourteen (G-14);
- the ASEAN Committee on Trade and Tourism (COTT);
- the report of COTT Consultant, Dr Seiji Naya; and
- the ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU) of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

These recommendations were tabulated in a comparative format and discussed thoroughly in terms of their strengths and weaknesses, as well as their practical applicability. In the light of these discussions and the various suggestions a Summary Report was prepared on the practical possibilities for ASEAN economic co-operation. Copies of this summary report were produced quickly and distributed to the

various ASEAN officials and organizations dealing with the Summit, for them to feed the recommendations into the Summit decision-making process. This we understand was done. Indeed several officials have gone out of their way to thank the ASEAN Economic Research Unit, and said that they found the Summary Report of the Roundtable useful in that it made their task that much easier.

Perhaps even more important, now that the G-14 has been officially disbanded, the Roundtable assumes even greater significance. For instance, some of the members of the former G-14 have been designated to monitor the Group's recommendations. This task is under the overall stewardship of Dato' Paul Leong of Malaysia and Professor Dr Ir Mohd. Sädli of Indonesia. Both of them have approached ISEAS asking it to assist them in their task. A similar request has also come from the ASEAN Chamber of Commerce and Industry, now with its headquarters in Manila. These requests relate to the overall objectives of the Roundtable series in general, as well as the specific plans of the forthcoming Third Roundtable, the theme of which is "Implementation of the Summit Decisions for Economic Co-operation".

Symposium on ASEAN Trade Policy Options

This symposium, held in Singapore on 7-9 March 1988, was organized to review the papers completed by the ASEAN researchers on "ASEAN Trade Policy Options". For this purpose a special effort was made to involve relevant ASEAN officials, as well as the principal researchers from the other Third World countries participating in the project, namely, Brazil, India, South Korea, Mexico, and southern Africa. As this was to be the last opportunity for any revisions of the research reports prior to their general circulation, they were subjected to a thoroughgoing scrutiny, and numerous useful suggestions were made for the incorporation of new ideas and information. The main findings will be presented at an international conference in September 1988 in Washington, D.C. on trade policy options for Third World countries in GATT negotiations.

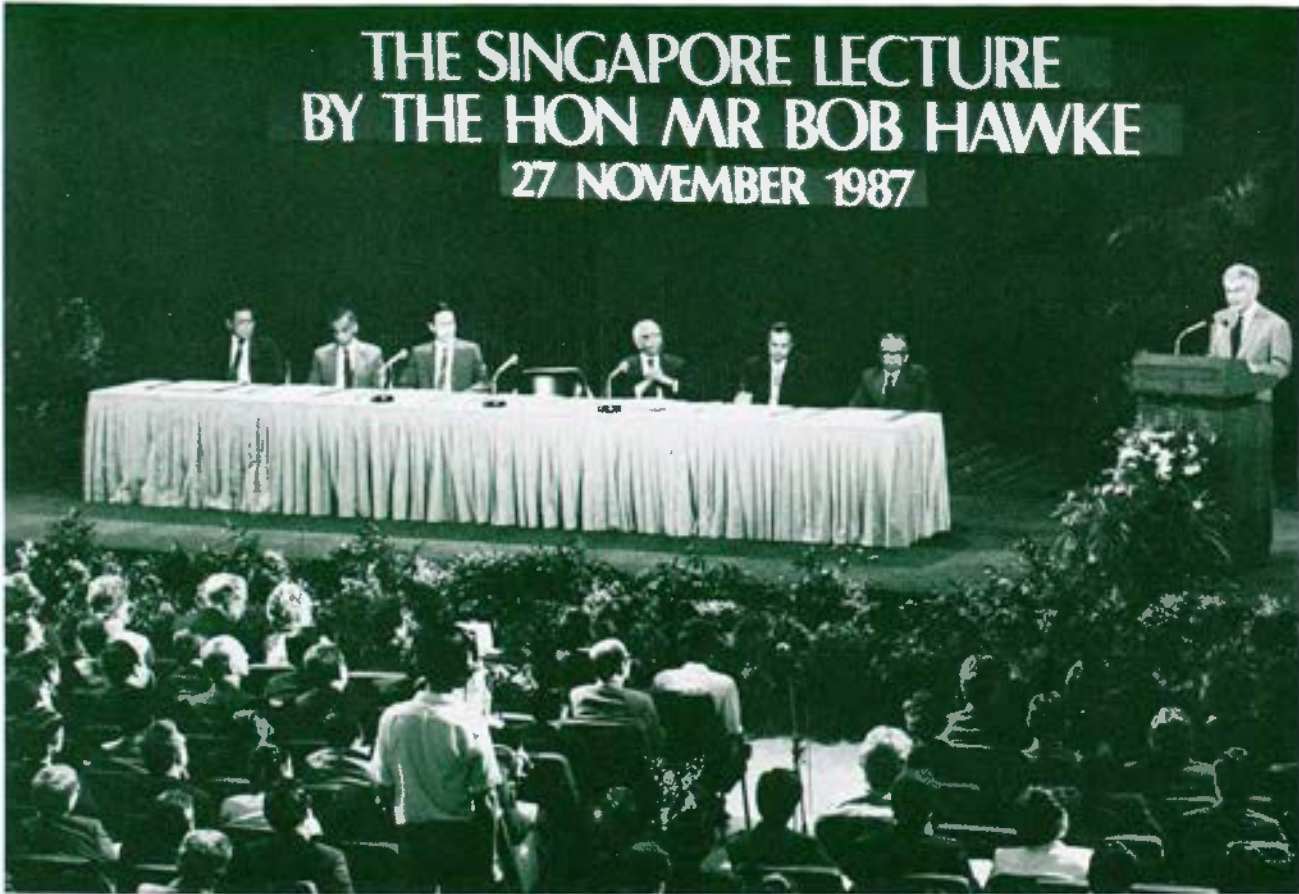


The Honourable Mr Bob Hawke, Prime Minister of Australia, delivering the 1987 Singapore Lecture on "The Challenge of Change in the Asia-Pacific Region".



▲ The 1987 Singapore Lecture was attended by a capacity audience including Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Mrs Lee at the Singapore Conference Hall. ►

THE SINGAPORE LECTURE
BY THE HON MR BOB HAWKE
27 NOVEMBER 1987



Public Lecture on the INF (Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces) Treaty and Its Implications for Asia-Pacific Security

This public lecture was given by Dr Thierry de Montbrial, former Head of the Policy Planning Staff, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and currently Director, French Institute for International Relations (IFRI), Paris, at the auditorium of the Regional Language Centre (RELC) in Singapore on 10 March 1988. The lecture attracted an audience of nearly 200 senior civil servants, business executives, academics, military officers, and personnel from the mass media.

Starting with some reflections on the Soviet Union and details of the INF Treaty, Dr Montbrial paid particular attention to how the implementation of the Treaty would affect European security and European-USA-USSR power relations. He concluded with an assessment of the implications of these developments for Asia-Pacific security, to the effect that the world was living under “a precarious equilibrium”, in which the Soviet Union “remains a major problem”, and that while we all must deal with it, we should do so with caution and with eyes open.

Occasional and In-House Seminars

Occasional Seminars organized by the Institute are open to the public and allow the Institute’s researchers to interact with diplomats, civil servants, business executives, personnel from the mass media, and academics, while the In-House Seminars are intended primarily for the Institute’s research staff and fellows, visiting scholars, and academics from the National University of Singapore. They allow for the discussion of research problems and other matters of mutual interest.

A total of thirty-five Occasional and In-House Seminars were held during the year. A list of topics discussed and the speakers involved in both the Occasional and In-House Seminars is provided in Appendix V.

THE SINGAPORE LECTURE

The Singapore Lecture Series was inaugurated by the Institute in 1980 with a founding endowment from the Monetary Authority of

Singapore (MAS), which has since been augmented by a generous donation from Mobil Oil Singapore.

The Singapore Lecture is designed to provide the opportunity for distinguished statesmen, scholars, writers, and other similarly highly qualified individuals specializing in banking, commerce, international economics and finance, and philosophical, literary, and world and strategic affairs to visit Singapore. The presence of such eminent personalities, it is hoped, will allow Singaporeans, especially the younger executives and decision-makers in both the private and public sectors, to have the benefit of firsthand contact with and exposure to — through the Lecture, televised discussions, and private consultations — leaders of thought and knowledge in various fields, thereby enabling them to widen their own experience and perspectives.

Professor Milton Friedman delivered the inaugural Singapore Lecture under the chairmanship of the then First Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Monetary Authority of Singapore, Dr Goh Keng Swee, on 14 October 1980 in the auditorium of the Singapore Conference Hall.

The 1981 Lecture was delivered on 30 October by Dr Henry A. Kissinger, former U.S. Secretary of State, and the 1982 Lecture on 2 December by H.E. Mr Giscard d’Estaing, former President of the Republic of France, both under the chairmanship of the then Second Deputy Prime Minister (Foreign Affairs), Mr S. Rajaratnam. The 1983 Lecture was delivered by H.E. Mr Helmut Schmidt, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, under the chairmanship of Mr S. Dhanabalan, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Culture. Dr Joseph M.A.H. Luns, former Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Mr Peter G. Peterson, Chairman of the Blackstone Group and former U.S. Secretary of Commerce, and H.E. Dr Raymond Barre, former Prime Minister of France, gave the 1984, 1985, and 1986 Lectures on 8 November 1984, 5 December 1985, and 25 November 1986, respectively, under the chairmanship of Mr S. Rajaratnam, Senior Minister (Prime Minister’s Office).

The eighth Singapore Lecture was delivered by the Honourable Mr Bob Hawke, Prime Minister of Australia, on 27 November 1987.

Mr Hawke was the first serving Prime Minister to deliver the Lecture since the Series started in 1980. He was also the first speaker from the Asia-Pacific region. The topic of Mr Hawke's lecture was "The Challenge of Change in the Asia-Pacific Region". Like its predecessors, it too attracted a capacity audience, including the Prime Minister and Mrs Lee.

The text of the Lecture, together with the discussion that followed, will be published in the same format as that of Professor Milton's *The Invisible Hand in Economics and Politics*; Dr Henry Kissinger's *American Foreign Policy: A Global View*; H.E. Mr Giscard d'Estaing's *Peace and East-West Relations*; H.E. Mr Helmut Schmidt's *The Soviet Union: Challenges and Responses as Seen from the European Point of View*; Dr Joseph Lun's *The Western Alliance: Its Future and Its Implications for Asia*; Mr Peter G. Peterson's *Deficits, Debts, and Demographics: Three Fundamentals Affecting Our Long-Term Economic Future*; and H.E. Dr Raymond Barre's *Trends in the International Financial System*.

PUBLICATIONS UNIT

As ISEAS books and journals become better known both locally and abroad, more researchers and academics are attracted to publish their works with the Institute. This has led to an extremely busy year, in particular with regard to the work of the Publications Review Committee which assesses the publication worthiness of each manuscript submitted. Having achieved a certain quality and recognition for its books and journals, the Institute is now able to concentrate on being more selective to maintain the high standards it has set.

Feedback from individuals and institutions all over the world suggests that ISEAS has already established a reputation of some renown for its research on the Asia-Pacific region. It is thus all the more important that continuous efforts be made to ensure wide dissemination of the research publications. A very important aspect of the work of the Publications Unit is therefore promotion of its books and journals.

Promotional activities have taken on various forms. Arrangements were made for exchange advertisements with other scholarly journals. Complimentary copies of new books were sent out for review. A new catalogue, *Books on Southeast Asia 1986/87*, as well as fliers and brochures, was produced for direct mail promotions.

Participation in the following exhibitions and conferences, in addition to displays mounted at the Institute's own workshops and conferences, was yet another avenue for promoting ISEAS books and research activities: Association of Asian Studies Annual Meeting (April 1987, Michigan); London Book Fair (April 1987, London); Pameran Buku KPP Exhibition (April 1987, Malaysia); Pekan Ilmiah Mahasiswa ASEAN Fair (May 1987, Indonesia); Southeast Asian Convention for Young German Scholars (May 1987, Passau); Conference on ASEAN-U.S. Relations (May 1987, California); Finnish Business Congress (May 1987, Singapore); First Pacific Conference on New Information Technology (June 1987, Bangkok); American Marketing Association's International Conference (June 1987, Singapore); 6th Convention of European Scholars Engaged in Malay and Indonesian Studies (June 1987, Passau); Singapore Book Publishing Mission cum Book Exhibition (June/July 1987, Beijing); International Conference on Thai Studies (July 1987, Canberra); Conference on Security and Arms Control in the North Pacific (August 1987, Canberra); Malaysian Book Fair (August 1987, Kuala Lumpur); Singapore/Malaysia Congress of Librarians and Information Scientists (September 1987, Singapore); Singapore Book Fair 1987 (September 1987, Singapore); Naval '87 Exhibition (October 1987, Singapore); ASEAN-China Workshop (October 1987, Beijing); Sixteenth Annual Conference of the Mid-Atlantic Region, Association of Asian Studies (October/November 1987, Pennsylvania); Academic and Professional Book Festival (December 1987, Malaysia); First Taipei International Book Exhibition (December 1987, Taipei); Thai Library Association Meeting (December 1987, Bangkok); Kuala Lumpur Book Fair '88 (January/February 1988, Kuala Lumpur); Asian Studies Association of Australia Bicentennial Conference (February 1988, Canberra); 7th Book Fair Manila (February/March 1988, Manila); Association of Asian Studies Annual



A selection of some of ISEAS publications on display at the Institute.

Meeting (March 1988, San Francisco); CIES 32nd Annual Meeting (March 1988, Atlanta); Tokyo Publishers Association (March 1988, Tokyo). As this list suggests, ISEAS books are now reaching a readership not only in Southeast Asia, but also in the United States, Europe, Australia, China, and Japan.

The Publications Unit's emphasis on quality of book production received recognition for the fourth consecutive year, in the form of an award presented by the National Book Development Council at the Singapore Book Fair 1987. ISEAS was awarded Second Prize for the Best Designed Book and Best Overall Quality of Production (Academic Category) for H.W. Dick's *The Indonesian Interisland Shipping Industry: An Analysis of Competition and Regulation*.

New Publications

A total of thirty-eight new publications were produced in the year under review. These included several issues of the *Asia-Pacific International and Strategic Studies Newsletter*, as well as the journals — *SOJOURN: Social Issues in Southeast Asia*; *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*; and *Contemporary Southeast Asia* — and numerous books.

The annual volume, *Southeast Asian Affairs*, entered its fourteenth year, providing a review of significant developments and trends in the region, with particular emphasis on the ASEAN countries.

The Books/Monograph series saw the addition of eight new titles: Hanns J. Buchholz, *Law of the Sea Zones in the Pacific Ocean*; H.W. Dick, *The Indonesian Interisland Shipping Industry: An Analysis of Competition and Regulation*; Lawrence B. Krause, Koh Ai Tee, and Lee (Tsao) Yuan, *The Singapore Economy Reconsidered*; Soon Teck Wong, *Singapore's New Education System: Education Reform for National Development*; Suchit Bunbongkarn, *The Military in Thai Politics 1981-86*; Robert O. Tilman, *Southeast Asia and the Enemy Beyond: ASEAN Perceptions of External Threats*; Richard S. Thorn, *The Rising Yen: The Impact of Japanese Financial Liberalization on World Capital Markets*; and Diana Wong, *Peasants in the Making: Malaysia's Green Revolution*.

Two new titles were added to the series, Issues in Southeast Asian Security: Chin Kin Wah, ed., *Defence Spending in Southeast Asia*; and Kusuma Snitwongse and Sukhumbhand Paribatra, eds., *Durable Stability in Southeast Asia*.

The Research Notes and Discussions Papers series was augmented by three new titles: Antal Deutsch and Hanna Zowall, *Compulsory Savings and Taxes in Singapore*; Ludwig H. Schatzl, ed., *Growth and Spatial Equity in West Malaysia*; and Jurgen Steiger, *Renewable Energy Resources in ASEAN*.

Seven new titles were issued in the series on Lectures, Workshops, and Proceedings of International Conferences: Chia Siow-Yue and Cheng Bifan, eds., *ASEAN-China Economic Relations: Trends and Patterns*; Bob Hawke, *The Challenge of Change in the Asia-Pacific Region*; Nathabhol Khanthachai et al., *Technology and Skills in Thailand*; Alejandro A. Reyes et al., *Technology and Skills in the Philippines*; Rolf J. Langhammer and Hans Christoph Rieger, eds., *ASEAN and the EC: Trade in Tropical Agricultural Products*; Tan Loong-Hoe and Narongchai Akrasanee, eds., *ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations: Changes in the Economic Environment and Opportunities*; and Ezra F. Vogel, *Japan as Number One: Revisited*.

One new title was added to the series, Social Issues in Southeast Asia: Sharom Ahmat and Sharon Siddique, eds., *Muslim Society, Higher Education and Development in Southeast Asia*.

In the Field Reports series, there were two new titles: Ooi Jin Bee, *Depletion of the Forest Resources in the Philippines*, and Stella R. Quah, *Between Two Worlds: Modern Wives in a Traditional Setting*.

Two new titles appeared in the Local History and Memoirs series: Rahmah Bujang, *Boria: A Form of Malay Theatre*; and Chao Tzang Yawnghwe, *The Shan of Burma: Memoirs of a Shan Exile*.

A complete list of all ISEAS titles currently in print is given in Appendix VI.

LIBRARY

As noted earlier, Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen retired as Librarian of the Institute on 31 December 1987, and has taken on a new career

with the Institute as Research Fellow, and Co-ordinator of SEACUP. Mrs Lim was the founding Librarian of the Institute, joining the Institute on 15 April 1969. Through prudent, professional acquisitions, purchases, and exchanges she built the Library into a major collection. Today, the Library is an outstanding repository of resource materials for all serious scholars and other specialists interested in Southeast Asia — a fitting tribute to Mrs Lim's commitment to research and librarianship.

Mrs Lim has been succeeded by Miss Ch'ng Kim See, formerly Head, Technical Services, Joint United Nations/International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Vienna International Centre Library. Miss Ch'ng assumed the Librarian's position on 2 January 1988. Prior to her appointment as Librarian, Miss Ch'ng was sponsored by the Institute to undertake a Master of Science course in Information Studies at the University of Sheffield, England. She also visited France, Holland, and Luxemburg studying automated library systems and discussing related information technology issues with pertinent individuals and experts.

Miss Ch'ng will oversee the implementation of the comprehensive proposal for the computerization of the Library's information retrieval system and its housekeeping and management tasks. This has been prepared by the Institute for submission to the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Ministry of Education and its information technology experts Mr Wong Joon Tai, Deputy Information Systems Manager, and Mr Tee Kim Chew, Information Systems Officer, whose advice and guidance have been invaluable.

The computerization plan has in fact been conceptualized as an integrated system, encompassing all the various component sections of the Institute, that is, its Central Administration, Publications Unit, Research, and Library. The Library, which will be the largest user of the automated proposed system, will spearhead the development.

As a corollary to this imminent commitment, the Library made the necessary preparations for its participation in the Singapore Integrated Library Automated Service (SILAS) facilitating on-line access to Singapore's national bibliographic data base which carries the holdings of nineteen major Singapore libraries. There are now

more than 350,000 records of English-language and Roman script publications in the data base carrying local holdings. The Library will also add the bibliographic records of its special collections to this national data base, providing on-line access by other Singapore libraries to these resources.

Pending the installation of three SILAS-donated personal computer workstations in May 1988, two professional staff members have been trained by SILAS personnel. More staff training will follow. In the interim, the Library has been participating in the SILAS dial-up access facility, by adding its holdings to existing SILAS records on-line, using one of its personal computers.

The Collection

The Library's collection at the end of the report year stood at:

Books and Bound Periodicals (volumes)	70,741
Microfilms (reels)	9,248
Microfilms (pieces)	98,831
Documents (titles)	6,361
Maps (pieces)	463
Current serials (titles)	2,019

Together with the Library's multi-media and SEACUP collection of slides, photographs, and audio/video-recordings, the total collection comprises more than 264,000 items. Subscriptions were placed for seventy new periodicals.

Preserving and enhancing an up-to-date and relevant collection is a task that demands constant attention. Thus the Library's acquisition team employs all possible techniques, including (i) the scrutinizing of publication catalogues and announcements, and use of conventional acquisitions methods of direct purchases from publishers or employing commercial jobbers; (ii) the cultivation and establishment of publications exchange partners; and (iii) the undertaking of field trips to strengthen the collection building programmes and to widen acquisitions networks. In this manner, twenty new partners were added this year, bringing the total to 345. A field trip to Jakarta



A section of the extensive collection of the Library.

was also made in June 1987 by the Librarian, Mrs Lim, to facilitate Indonesian acquisitions.

The processing rate of the materials acquired, that is, cataloguing and indexing, seldom corresponds to the total intake. This has resulted in a backlog of approximately 23,000 titles of monographs, periodicals, and microforms accumulated over a number of years. The cataloguing team of only five staff members is highly inadequate to meet the volume of incoming materials, let alone the backlog. This difficulty is compounded by the acquisition of regional vernacular and non-English language materials, considered vital to research on Southeast Asia.

Although the Library's participation in SILAS and its computerization plans will certainly alleviate a large portion of these cataloguing problems, there are still the accumulated backlogs, the vernacular materials, and unique audio-visual collection which have to be processed. A 'blitz' operation to clear these materials will surmount the problem in part only. Using visiting professionals competent in the various vernacular languages to process non-English materials has also only partially alleviated the problem. A longer-term solution to the cataloguing woes of the Library will be a major consideration in the Library's future plans.

Regional Projects

The Library entered its sixteenth year as the Regional Microfilm Clearing House on behalf of SARBICA (Southeast Asian Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives) and CONSAL (Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians).

Work on *ASEAN: A Bibliography (1981-85)* is in its final stages. This publication, which is a companion volume to *ASEAN: A Bibliography (1967-80)*, is expected to be released in October 1988. The project is co-ordinated by Mrs Lim and the editor is Ms Ajita Thuraisingham. Editorial assistance has also come from Miss Tan Hwee Kheng. When completed the *Bibliography* will comprise nearly 600 pages, compiled by a team of regional contributors — Mr Tjandra Mualim of the National Urban Development Corporation of Indonesia

(Perumnas), Mrs Violeta V. Encarnacion of the University of the Philippines, Miss Nualchawee Suthamwong of Thammasat University, the late Mr Seishi Fukuzawa of the Institute of Developing Economies in Tokyo — and the ISEAS Library Staff, Miss Wan Lye Tim for Chinese entries, Mrs Zaleha Tamby for Malay items, and Ms Judith Henchy for Vietnamese materials. Dr Chin Kin Wah, Senior Lecturer in the Department of Political Science, National University of Singapore, will provide an update of his article on "The Institutional Structure of ASEAN: Governmental and Private Sectors", as background to the *Bibliography*, in the same manner as that for the preceding volume.

Bibliographical Projects

The expansion and collation of entries for a revised edition of *Malaysian, Singapore, and Brunei Newspapers: An International Union List* is making satisfactory progress, and Mrs Lim expects to have the manuscript ready for publication before the end of 1988. Compiled as a Standing Committee on Bibliographical and Library Co-operation or BILCO project, it will list the newspaper holdings in the libraries, archives, and museums of the three countries as well as major overseas collection.

Library Attachments

As a specialist, well established research facility, the Library is also attractive to younger librarians and others desirous of widening their library experience and expertise. The Library is only too pleased to be of assistance in this direction, and plays host to several such individuals each year. This year, eight librarians were given practical training and hands-on experience. They were Mr Lukman Hakim and Mrs Wagirah (Indonesia); Ms Francia Redempta and Mrs Fe Aberlado (Philippines); Miss Pranee Wongsiri, Mrs Porntip Woragul, Mr Pairot Chaloragse, and Miss Wipaporn Sukasemsilp (Thailand).

Additionally training was provided to would-be librarians Miss Hasanah M. Sohdi and Miss Judy Teo Peck Lin of the National Library, Singapore. Facilities were also extended to library assistants Hajjah

Dayang Damit bte PADP Haji Abdullah and Dayang Tomirah bte Sumari from the Brunei Ministry of Foreign Affairs Library to spend one month in the Institute's Library.

Future Developments

As is well known, our collection and services have been developed through traditional methods and along conventional norms. However, the Library is presently on the threshold of major changes, the impetus being provided by the inexorable momentum of the development of information technology (IT). In response to this, as well as to the Singapore Government's national IT plan, the main thrust of the Library's future development will focus on the application of IT to exploit and optimize its Southeast Asian information resources, and to enable speedy on-line access to them by scholars, specialists, officials, and all others interested in Southeast Asian affairs.

FINANCE

The principal sources of the Institute's finances are the annual subvention from the Singapore Government, and donations from other governments and private foundations, agencies, and individuals. While the Singapore Government grant covers the cost of the Institute's infrastructure in manpower and other operating facilities, the donations received from other sources fund the Institute's programmes of research, fellowships, conferences and seminars, and publications. The Singapore Government's grant for the year was S\$3,313,500 and the donations received totalled S\$2,874,016.

The complete list of donors and their contributions is given in Appendix VII. The Institute thanks all concerned for their generosity. It has valued co-operating with them in the promotion of scholarship and knowledge on Singapore and the region.

The Institute is especially appreciative of donations to its Endowment Fund, designed to make the Institute financially independent and self-supporting in time to come. This fund stood at S\$1,160,000 at the end of the year. The income earned from it supported, as in

the past, the Institute's scheme of Research Fellowships, which is an important contribution of ISEAS to Southeast Asian studies.

ACCOMMODATION

There is a pressing need for a decision on the permanent home of the Institute, not only for purposes of proper planning of the future development of the Institute, but also because its growing programmes and activities are already straining the available facilities, and the Institute will be requiring additional Library and office space from next year onwards.

In this regard, that the Institute should be in close physical proximity to the National University of Singapore has been taken for granted from the inception of the Institute, on the basis of useful, and at times even necessary, intellectual interaction and the economic and reciprocal use of the two libraries and other resources.

In these circumstances, two possibilities could be the acquisition of the existing CSI Building at Heng Mui Keng Terrace, or the construction of a new building within or close to the National University of Singapore lands.

CONCLUSION

The Institute is vital and growing. It differs from other bodies in that its focus is entirely on those problems that impinge on Southeast Asia and as such it is not distracted from this concentration and the sifting of new ideas and current analyses by other work demands or interests. In this sense, the Institute is unique in that it is the only organization of its kind in the region. Moreover, it has the potential of becoming an internationally recognized research centre of excellence and a knowledge-base on Southeast Asia. As envisaged by its founders, the full development of this possibility is to be best realized in terms of the Institute meeting not so much immediate or short-term applied or operational requirements, but rather through dedication to long-term, reflective analyses and investigations, functioning in an open unfettered ambience.

Board of Trustees

Chairman:	Mr Justice P. Goomaraswamy	
Deputy Chairman:	Mr Lee Hee Seng	
Members:	<p>Mr George Abraham (from 1.11.87) Mr Peter Chan Jer Hing (from 1.11.87) Dr Chang Jin Aye (from 1.11.87) Mr Chia Cheong Fook (up to 31.7.87) Assoc. Prof. Ernest Chew Chin Tiong Mr Er Kwong Wah (from 1.11.87) Mr Goh Kim Leong (up to 31.10.87) Mr J.M. Jumabhoy (up to 31.10.87) Mr Koh Yong Guan (from 1.11.87) Assoc. Prof. Lau Tek Soon Mr Lau Theng Siak Mr Ling Lee Hua (up to 31.10.87) Mr Robert William Lutton (from 1.11.87)</p>	<p>Mr Roderick MacLean (up to 31.10.87) Mr S.R. Nathan Professor Ooi Jin Bee Dr Ow Chin Hock Miss Priscylla Shaw (from 1.11.87) Mr Suhaimi Bidin Mr Tan Chuan Seng (up to 31.10.87) Mr Tan Jee Say (up to 31.10.87) Assoc. Prof. Tan Chwee Huat Dr Teh Kok Peng Assoc. Prof. Tham Seong Chee Professor K.S. Sandhu (ex-officio)</p>
Secretary:	Mrs Y.L. Lee	

Committees

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Professor K.S. Sandhu (Chairman)
 Mr Peter Chan Jer Hing (from 1.11.87)
 Mr Chia Cheong Fook (up to 31.7.87)
 Mr Er Kwong Wah (from 1.11.87)
 Mr Goh Kim Leong (up to 31.10.87)
 Mr Koh Yong Guan (from 1.11.87)

Assoc. Prof. Lau Teik Soon
 Mrs Y.L. Lee
 Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen (up to 31.10.87)
 Mr S.R. Nathan
 Assoc. Prof. Tan Chwee Huat (up to 31.10.87)
 Dr Teh Kok Peng

FUND-RAISING COMMITTEE

Mr George Abraham (from 1.11.87)
 Dr Chang Jin Aye (from 1.11.87)
 Mr J.M. Jumabhoy (up to 31.10.87)
 Mr Lau Theng Siak
 Mr Ling Lee Hua (up to 31.10.87)
 Mr Robert William Lutton (from 1.11.87)
 Mr Roderick MacLean (up to 31.10.87)
 Miss Priscylla Shaw (from 1.11.87)
 Mr Suhaimi Bidin
 Mr Tan Chuan Seng (up to 31.10.87)
 Dr Teh Kok Peng
 Professor K.S. Sandhu (ex-officio)
 Mrs Y.L. Lee (Secretary)

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

Mr Justice P. Coomaraswamy (Chairman)
 Mr Lee Hee Seng
 Dr Chang Jin Aye (from 1.11.87)
 Assoc. Prof. Ernest Chew Chin Tiong
 Mr Lau Theng Siak
 Mr Ling Lee Hua (up to 31.10.87)
 Miss Priscylla Shaw (from 1.11.87)
 Mr Tan Chuan Seng (up to 31.10.87)
 Professor K.S. Sandhu (ex-officio)
 Mrs Y.L. Lee (Secretary)

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Dr Ow Chin Hock (Chairman)
 Mr Er Kwong Wah (from 1.11.87)
 Professor Ooi Jin Bee (up to 31.10.87)
 Assoc. Prof. Tan Chwee Huat (from 1.11.87)

Mr Tan Jee Say (up to 31.10.87)
 Assoc. Prof. Tham Seong Chee
 Professor K.S. Sandhu (ex-officio)
 Mrs Y.L. Lee (Secretary)

ISEAS Staff

- Director: — Professor K.S. Sandhu, B.A. Hons. (Malaya), M.A. (Brit. Col.), Ph.D. (London)
- Executive Secretary: — Mrs Y.L. Lee, LLB. Hons. (Singapore)
- Senior Fellows: — Dr Sharon Siddique, B.A. (Montana), M.A. (Singapore), Ph.D. (Bielefeld)
- Dr Tan Loong-Hoe, B.A. (Brandeis), Ed.D. (Harvard)
- Fellows: — Dr Amitav Acharya, B.A. Hons. (Utkal), M.A. (Jawaharlal Nehru), Ph.D. (Murdoch) (from 2.5.87)
- Dr Subbiah Gunasekaran, B.Sc. (Madras), M.S.P.H. (North Carolina), M.A., Ph.D. (Hawaii)
- Dr Tim Huxley, B.A. Hons., M.A. (Oxon), M.Sc.Econs. (Wales), Ph.D. (Australian National University) (up to 30.9.87)
- Dr Kenneth George James, B.Soc.Sc. Hons. (Universiti Sains Malaysia), M.A.Econs., Ph.D.Econs. (Philippines)
- Dr Ng Chee Yuen, B.Ec. Hons., Ph.D. (La Trobe)
- Dr Trinidad S. Osteria, B.Sc., M.A. (Philippines), D.Sc. (Johns Hopkins)
- Dr Ananda Rajah, B.Soc.Sc., M.A. (Singapore), Ph.D. (Australian National University)
- Dr Shankar P. Sharma, M.Sc. (Nepal), M.A., Ph.D. (Hawaii)
- Librarian: — Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen, B.A. (Malaya), F.L.A. (U.K.) (up to 31.12.87)
- Miss Ch'ng Kim See, B.A. Hons (Malaya), Dip.Lib. (NSW), M.Sc. Soc.Sc. (Sheffield), A.L.A. (U.K.), A.L.A.A. (Australia) (from 2.1.88)

- Senior Assistant Librarian: — Miss Wan Lye Tim, B.Sc. Hons. (Singapore), A.L.A. (London), A.C.I.S. (London)
- Assistant Librarians: — Ms Ajita Thuraisingham, B.A. Hons., Dip.Ed. (Malaya), Dip.Lib. (Wales), A.L.A. (U.K.)
- Miss Patricia Devasahayam, B.A. (Singapore), B.Soc.Sc. (Singapore), M.L.I.S. (Hawaii) (from 1.11.87)
- Ms Zaleha bte Tamby, B.Econs. (Malaya), A.L.A. (London)
- Managing Editor: — Mrs Triena Noeline Ong, B.A., Dip.Ed. (Sydney)
- Editors: — Mrs Roselie Ang, Cert.Ed. (Singapore)
- Miss Pauline Khng, B.A. Hons. (Kent), M.A. (London) (up to 31.3.87)
- Mrs Susan Lopez Nerney, B.A. (Philippines), M.A. (Ateneo de Manila) (from 4.1.88)
- Miss Tan Kim Keow, B.A. (Singapore) (from 1.6.87)
- Administrative Assistants: — Mr Peter S.K. Chua, B.A. (Singapore) (from 4.5.87)
- Mr P.A. Samy, AASA, CPA, RAS (from 4.2.88)
- Mr S.R. Silva, ASCA (U.K.), AMSA (Malaysia) (up to 29.2.88)
- Mr Gilbert Wong, B.A. (Singapore), MinstAM (Dip.) (U.K.) (up to 31.5.87)

Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP)

- Research Fellows: — Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen, B.A. (Malaya), F.L.A. (U.K.) (from 2.1.88)
- Ms Barbara J. Anello, B.A. (Reed College, Portland, Oregon) (from 1.2.88)
- Dr Helen Roxana Waterson, B.A. Hons., Ph.D. (Cambridge) (up to 30.6.87)

Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP)

Executive Secretary : — Mrs Y.L. Lee, LLB. Hons. (Singapore)

Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP)

- Research Fellows : — Dr Chandran Jeshurun, B.A. Hons., M.A. (Malaya), Ph.D. (London)
- Dr Mohammed Ayoob, B.A. Hons. (Utkal), M.A. (Aligarh), Ph.D. (Hawaii)
- Dr Syed Javed Maswood, B.Sc. (Sophia University), M.A. (Australian National University), Ph.D. (Carleton University) (from 11.8.87)
- Dr K.U. Menon, B.A. Hons. (Wellington), M.A. (Monash), Ph.D. (Wellington)
- Dr Salim Said, Drs (University of Indonesia), M.A. (Athens, Ohio), M.A., Ph.D. (Columbus, Ohio) (from 14.12.87)
- Mr David G. Timberman, B.A. (Tufts University), M.A. (Columbia University) (from 17.9.87)
- Research Associates : — Mr Derek Martin da Cunha, B.A. Hons. (Hull), M.Phil. (Cambridge)
- Mr Tan Chee Leng, B.A. Hons. (Griffith) (from 15.9.87)
- Mr Benjamin Wong Koon Siak, B.A. Hons., M.A. (McMaster) (from 15.9.87)

ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU)

- Adviser : — Dr Narongchai Akrasanee, B.Ec. Hons. (Western Australia), M.A., Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins)
- Adviser/Visiting Fellow : — Dr Hans-Christoph Rieger, Dipl.rer.pol.(techn.), Dr.rer.pol. (Karlsruhe) (up to 30.7.87)

- Visiting Fellow: — Dr Norbert Wagner, Dipl. Volkswirt, Dr.rer.pol. (Heidelberg) (from 1.8.87)
- Research Fellows: — Dr Mya Than, B.Sc. (Rangoon), M.Sc., Ph.D. (University of Agriculture, Prague)
- Dr Pasuk Phongpaichit, B.A., M.A. (Monash), Ph.D. (Cambridge) (from 17.11.87)
- Dr Aurora Ariosa Sanchez, B.A. Economics, *cum laude* (St. Paul College, Philippines), M.A., Ph.D. (Philippines) (up to 8.7.87)
- Research Associates: — Mr T.K. Doshi, B.A., M.A. (Victoria)
- Mr Pang Meng Hock, B.A. (Hawaii), M.A. (International University of Japan) (up to 23.1.88)

Social Issues in Southeast Asia (SISEA)

- Research Associates: — Mr Jalil bin Miswardi, B.Soc.Sc. Hons. (Singapore), M.Sc. (London)
- Ms Vineeta Sinha, B.A., B.Soc.Sc. Hons. (Singapore) (from 7.9.87)

ISEAS RESEARCH FELLOWS

Name	Nationality	Title of Research Project
1. Dr Chou Meng Tarr	Kampuchean	Marxism in Kampuchea: Do Forms of Indigenous Marxist Political and Economic Thought Exist?
2. Dr F. Landa Jocano	Filipino	Development of Philippine-Soviet Relations
3. Dr Koentjaraningrat	Indonesian	Ethnic Diversity and National Unity in Indonesia
4. Mr Tin Maung Maung Than	Burmese	Buddhist Institutions in Contemporary Burma
5. Dr Kramol Tongdhamachart	Thai	Institutionalization of Political Parties in Thailand
6. Dr Vo Nhan Tri	Vietnamese	Socialist Vietnam's Economic Policy since 1975

RESEARCH FELLOW IN AUSTRALIAN-SOUTHEAST ASIAN RELATIONS

Mr Maxwell R. Lane	Australian	(i) Perceptions of Filipino Politics in Australia (ii) The Urban Mass Movement in the Philippines, 1983–87
--------------------	------------	---

RESEARCH FELLOWS IN ASEAN AFFAIRS

1. Dr I. Ketut Nehen	Indonesian	Production and Trade in Services: The Case of the Insurance Industry in ASEAN
2. Dr Wit Satyarakwit	Thai	Industrial Research Systems in ASEAN

ISEAS/ASEAN ECONOMIC RESEARCH FELLOWS

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|--|
| 1. Dr Abdul Aziz Abdul Rahman | Malaysian | Agricultural Commodity Exporting in ASEAN and Its Impact on Technology, Employment Creation, Income Distribution, and Poverty: An Analysis within the Dual Economy Framework |
| 2. Dr Mohammed bin Halib | Malaysian | The Johor Barat I Integrated Agricultural Development Project: Ten Years After |
| 3. Dr Ruangthong Chaiprasop | Thai | Special Employment Creation Schemes and Rural Development in Thailand: Issues and Policies |
| 4. Mr Shodan Purba | Indonesian | Financial and Other Promotional Assistance to Small-Scale Enterprises in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand |
| 5. Dr Sabihah Osman | Malaysian | Malay-Muslim Political Participation in Sarawak, 1952-87 |
| 6. Mr Chamhuri Siwar | Malaysian | Agriculture and Rural Development in ASEAN |
| 7. Dr Serafin D. Talisayon | Filipino | Designing for Consensus: The ASEAN Grid |
| 8. Dr Vivien M. Talisayon | Filipino | Towards ASEAN Co-operation on Computers in Science and Mathematics Education |

STIFTUNG VOLKSWAGENWERK GERMAN FELLOWS IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|---|
| 1. Dr Stefan Dietrich | German | Rajas and Kompeni: Dutch-Indonesian Relations in the Timor Archipelago during the Nineteenth Century |
| 2. Dr Gerwin Gerke | German | Socio-Economic Dynamics and Political Conflict in Revolutionary Indonesia: Indigenous Elites and the International System |
| 3. Dr Wolfgang Senftleben | German | Tourism, Prostitution, and Aids in Thailand: Three Problems Revisited |

DISTINGUISHED FELLOW IN INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND FINANCE

Dr U Tun Wai

Burmese

Foreign Capital in Southeast Asian Countries

FULBRIGHT-HAYS RESEARCH FELLOWS

1. Dr Michael Haas American The Asian Way to Peace
2. Mr Neil Hamilton American Governance of Public Utility Enterprises in Singapore and Indonesia
3. Ms Ellen R. Spitalnik American ASEAN Law and Policy on Import of Hazardous Substances and Processes

VISITING FELLOWS

1. Mr A. Halim Ali Malaysian The Urban Poor of East Malaysia
2. Dr Alexandre S. Agadjanian USSR Personalism, Hierarchy, and Social Kaleidoscope: The Theravada Buddhist Individual in Modernizing Society
3. Mr Timothy W. Arnold British Indonesia's Inter-Island Trade
4. Dr A. Balasubramaniam Singaporean A Gestalt Systems Model for the Management of Renewable Resources: Learning from the Dual Economy
5. Dr Sekhar Bandyopadhyay Indian Origins and Development of Ethnic Conflict in Burma
6. Ms Catherine A. Brown Canadian International Taxation
7. Dr Gavan Butler Australian The Economic Dimensions of the Development of Nation-States in the Southeast Asian Region

8.	Dr Cheah Hock Beng	Singaporean	The Export-Oriented Industrialization Strategy in Singapore
9.	Dr Antal Deutsch	Canadian	The Central Provident Fund of Singapore and the Employees Provident Fund of Malaysia
10.	Dr Victor Funnell	British	ASEAN Attitudes to Kampuchea and the Soviet Presence in Southeast Asia
11.	Dr Margaret Susan Gremler	British	Enhancing Women's Participation in Science and Technology
12.	Mr Norbert Goschescheck	French	Chinese Spirit Medium Cults
13.	Dr Yves Goudineau	French	Science and Technology Policies in the ASEAN Countries
14.	Dr James Franklin Guyot	American	The <i>Chinthe</i> and the <i>Krut</i> : An Inquiry into the Causes and Consequences of the Divergent Demographic Courses Followed by Burma and Thailand in the Twentieth Century
15.	Dr Gilbert Hamonic	French	Social and Religious Change among Migrating Bugis
16.	Dr Glen P. Jenkins	Canadian	Pension Policy and the Development of Financial Institutions
17.	Dr S. Kadhivel	Indian	Source Reading for the Study of Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia
18.	Dr Lee Boon Hiok	Singaporean	Industrial Relations and the Wage Structure in Singapore
19.	Dr Ivan M. Myhul	Canadian	Soviet Perceptions of Southeast Asia
20.	Dr Werner Pascha	German	Economic Interdependence of Asian-Pacific Economies
21.	Dr Peter W. Preston	British	Development Experience of Singapore
22.	Dr Dennis M. Ray	Canadian	Entrepreneurship in Singapore
23.	Dr Gerhard Schmitt-Rink	German	Trade between ASEAN and EEC, 1980–87

24.	Ms Carole B. Silver	American	Regulation of Capital Markets in the United States and Singapore
25.	Dr George K. Tanham	American	Internal Developments in the South Pacific Island Nations
26.	Dr Carlyle A. Thayer	American	Vietnamese-Soviet Relations, 1978–88
27.	Dr Aline K. Wong	Singaporean	Role of Overseas Chinese in the Development of the Rubber Industry in Singapore and Malaysia

VISITING ASSOCIATES

1.	Mr Hans Adden	German	Trade between ASEAN and the EEC, 1980–87: Trends and Structure
2.	Miss Akiko Akemine	Japanese	Academic Journals in the ASEAN Countries: A Means to Widen International Communication
3.	Mr Stephen R. Aylward	American	Post-War Malaysian Political History: Political Systems and Political Dynamics
4.	Ms Gitta Bach	German	Social Network Influences on Health Behaviour
5.	Mr Karl B. Bostic	American	The Philippines after the Plebiscite
6.	Mr Richard A. Deck	American	The Creation of Semi-Autonomous Regional Economic and Security Regimes among NICs: ASEAN — A Case-Study in Depth and a Potential Model for the Third World's Future
7.	Ms Margaret Elizabeth Hall	British	The Processes of Social Problem Definition and Social Problem Response — The Case of Drug 'Abuse' in Singapore
8.	Miss Glenda Patricia Hofmann	Canadian	The Third Sex: Foreign Businesswomen in the Japanese Eye

9.	Miss Maarit Huhtaniemi	Finnish	The Role of ASEAN in International Politics: The Contribution to Regional Stability
10.	Mr Wolfgang Jamann	German	The Chinese in Southeast Asia
11.	Mr James V. Jesudason	Malaysian	The Politics of Economic Mangement: Transnationals, Local Capital, and State Enterprises in Malaysia
12.	Mr Prudhisan Jumbala	Thai	The Emergence and Radicalization of the 1973 Thai Student Movement
13.	Mr Toshihiko Kasahara	Japanese	Indonesian Modern Politics
14.	Ms M. Jeanine Kleimo	American	Housing and Economic Development in Singapore: Implications for Developing Countries
15.	Dr Ingelise L. Lanman	American	The Fabric of Malay Nationalism, 1920–40
16.	Mr Warren Lee Lanman	American	Singapore 1965–85 as Perceived through Print Media
17.	Ms Normala Manap	Singaporean	The Orang Asli of Peninsular Malaysia and the Question of Change
18.	Mr Sumit K. Mandal	Malaysian	The <i>Al Irshad</i> Movement (1900–42): Modernist Muslim Discourse and Social Change among Hadrami Arabs in the Malayo-Indonesian World
19.	Mr Thomas Menkhoff	German	Chinese in Southeast Asia
20.	Mr Nicolas Regaud	French	Military Co-operation inside ASEAN
21.	Mr Nathaniel T. Siddall	American	Shipping in Malaysia and Southeast Asia
22.	Mrs Kripa Sridharan	Indian	Regional Organizations and the Role of the Pivotal Power
23.	Mr Masaki Takayama	Japanese	Economic and Urban Policy in Singapore

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 24. Mr Chris Shu-Ki Tsang | Hong Kong | The Economic Impacts of China's Open Policy on the Asia-Pacific Region |
| 25. Miss Dipti Virmani | Indian | The Rise of the New Multinationals |
| 26. Mr William Worner | Australian | A Macro-Economic Study in Fiscal, Monetary, and Exchange Rate Developments in Laos between 1964 and 1980 |
| 27. Mr Jai Singh Yadav | Indian | Armed Forces and the Indonesian Revolution, 1945-49 |
| 28. Ms Zhu Anqi | People's Republic of China | China's Foreign Policy and Sino-ASEAN Relations |
| 29. Ms Hanna Zowall | Canadian | Pension Policy Project (Singapore and Malaysia) |

OCCASIONAL AND IN-HOUSE SEMINARS

Presenters (Date of Presentation)	Topics
Dr Chou Meng Tarr (11.4.87)	— Can Women Manipulate Men? Gender and Power: Its Instances and Practices in Northeastern Thailand Peasant Communities
Dr Richard Thorn (18.4.87)	— The Rising Yen: Impact of the Liberalization on Japanese Capital Markets
Dr Devan Janamitra (9.5.87)	— The ASEAN Preferential Trading Arrangement in Transition: What the Past Says and the Future Holds
Dr Hans-Christoph Rieger (14.5.87)	— The Quality of Life in Singapore
Dr Antal Deutsch (19.5.87)	— CPF, Taxation, and Retirement Incomes
Dr Julian K. Wheatley (23.5.87)	— Observations on Language Change and Language Policy in Burma
Dr Norman J. Ornstein (13.6.87)	— Protectionism and U.S. Policy
Dr Kramol Tongdhamachart (17.6.87)	— Recent Political Developments in Thailand and Implications for the Future
Dr Serafin D. Talisayon (20.6.87)	— Feasibility of an ASEAN Electricity Grid
Dr R. William Liddle (27.6.8)	— Indonesia after the Election
Professor Tommy T.B. Koh (2.7.87)	— A Lilliputian in the Land of the Giants: The Work of the Singapore Embassy in Washington
Dr Amitav Acharya (4.7.87)	— Australia's Defence White Paper: The Implications for Australia's Relations with ASEAN

Dr Kenneth E. Corey (8.7.87)	—	Planning Process Lessons from Singapore: Towards Information-Age Urban Planning
Mr Douglas Sikorsky (18.7.87)	—	Co-operative Capitalism in Singapore
Dr Peter van Ness (31.7.87)	—	China and the Anti-Nuclear Movement in the South Pacific
Mr Paul H. Kreisberg (8.8.87)	—	American Re-Evaluation of the Pacific
Dr Mohammed Ayoob (15.8.87)	—	The Perils of Open Polity: India Four Decades after Independence
Dr Victor Funnell (3.9.87)	—	Reform in Vietnam and China: How Far? How Fast?
Dr Christian Peiras (5.9.87)	—	The Process of Islamization in South Celebes
Dr M.S. Rajan (16.9.87)	—	Recent Trends in the Pacific
Dr Yves Goudineau (19.9.87)	—	Observations on Science and Development in Some ASEAN Countries
Dr Mya Than (17.10.87)	—	Demonetization in Burma
Mr Maxwell Lane (24.10.87)	—	The Honasan Coup Aftermath: The Repolarization of the Philippines
Dr Stuart Goldman (29.10.87)	—	Prospects for a Superpower Medium-Range Missile Treaty: Implications for the Asia-Pacific Region
Dr Syed Javed Maswood (31.10.87)	—	Hegemony and International Regimes: The Politics of Oil and Trade
Dr Wolfgang Senftleben (7.11.87)	—	Tourism and Prostitution in Thailand — A Social Problem or a Profitable Industry?
Dr Vivien M. Talisayan (14.11.87)	—	Computer Use in Science and Mathematics Education in the ASEAN Region
Dr Michael McKinley (19.11.87)	—	The Future of ANZUS: Implications for Southeast Asia
Dr Elliot Morss (30.11.87)	—	The Stock Market Decline: Effects on the Future of International Trade

Dr Stefan Dietrich (9.1.88)	—	Rajas and Kompeni: Dutch-Indonesian Relations in the Timor Archipelago during the Nineteenth Century
Dr John Girling (20.1.88)	—	Development and Democracy: A Framework for Analysis
Mr David Timberman (6.2.88)	—	Coming Full Circle: Philippine Politics in the Wake of the Local Elections
Dr George Tanham (24.2.88)	—	Islam as a Factor in the Foreign Policies of the ASEAN Nations
Dr U Tun Wai (11.3.88)	—	Foreign Capital in Southeast Asian Countries
Dr Richard P. Cronin (29.3.88)	—	Prospects for Soviet Withdrawal from Afghanistan: Its Implications for Asian Security

ISEAS TITLES IN PRINT

Books/Monographs

- Ang Beng Wah, *ASEAN Energy Demand: Trends and Structural Change*, 1986. 156 pages. Hard cover S\$36/US\$20. Soft cover S\$22.50/US\$12
- Mukul G. Asher and Anne Booth, *Indirect Taxation in ASEAN* (Singapore University Press), 1983. 242 pages. Soft cover S\$20/US\$10
- Hanns J. Buchholz, *Law of the Sea Zones in the Pacific Ocean*, 1987. 116 pages. S\$26/US\$25
- Peter S.J. Chen, Eddie C.Y. Kuo, and Betty Jamie Chung, *The Dilemma of Parenthood: A Study of the Value of Children in Singapore* (Maruzen Asia), 1982. 120 pages. S\$24/US\$12
- Chai Lin Sien and Colin MacAndrews, *Southeast Asian Seas: Frontiers for Development* (MacGraw-Hill International Book Company), 1981. 375 pages. Hard cover S\$79.90/US\$31.95
- Chong Li Choy, *Multinational Business and National Development: Transfer of Managerial Knowhow to Singapore* (Maruzen Asia), 1983. 133 pages. S\$20/US\$10
- Betty Jamie Chung, Peter S.J. Chen, Eddie C.Y. Kuo, and Nirmala Purushotam, *The Dynamics of Child-Rearing Decisions: The Singapore Experience* (Maruzen Asia), 1981. 90 pages. S\$17.50/US\$8.75
- McArthur F. Corsino, *A Communist Revolutionary Movement as an International State-Actor: The Case of the PKI-Aidit* (Maruzen Asia), 1982. 240 pages. S\$29/US\$14.50
- Harold Crouch, *Domestic Political Structures and Regional Economic Co-operation*, 1984. 101 pages. S\$16/US\$9
- Harold Crouch, *Economic Change, Social Structure and the Political System in Southeast Asia: Philippine Development Compared with Other ASEAN Countries*, 1985. 68 pages. S\$9/US\$5
- H.W. Dick, *The Indonesian Interisland Shipping Industry: An Analysis of Competition and Regulation*, 1987. 217 pages. Hard cover S\$39.50/US\$23. Soft cover S\$25/US\$15
- Virgilio G. Enriquez. ed., *Philippine World-View*, 1985. 138 pages. S\$12/US\$7
- Ruth-Inge Heinze, *Tham Khwan: How to Contain the Essence of Life. A Socio-Psychological Comparison of a Thai Custom* (Singapore University Press), 1983. 172 pages. Hard cover S\$30/US\$15
- Hla Pe, *Burma: Literature, Historiography, Scholarship, Language, Life, and Buddhism*, 1985. 214 pages. S\$22/US\$15
- Hong Lysa, *Thailand in the Nineteenth Century: Evolution of the Economy and Society*, 1984. 182 pages. Hard cover S\$32/US\$18. Soft cover S\$22/US\$12
- Hans H. Indorf, *Impediments to Regionalism in Southeast Asia: Bilateral Constraints among ASEAN Member States*, 1984. 96 pages. S\$14/US\$8

- Chandran Jeshurun, *Malaysian Defence Policy: A Study in Parliamentary Attitudes 1963–1973* (Penerbit Universiti Malaya), 1980. 147 pages. S\$15/US\$7.50
- Meheroo Jussawalla, Dan J. Wedemeyer, and Vijay Menon, eds., *The Passing of Remoteness? Information Revolution in the Asia-Pacific*, 1986. 172 pages. Hard cover S\$32/US\$18. Soft cover S\$22/US\$12
- Huynh Kim Khanh, *Vietnamese Communism 1925–1945* (Cornell University Press), 1982. 384 pages. S\$77.50/US\$25
- Lawrence B. Krause, Koh Ah Tee, and Lee (Tsao) Yuan, *The Singapore Economy Reconsidered*, 1987. 230 pages. Hard cover S\$38.50/US\$20. Soft cover S\$19.90/US\$12
- F.K. Lehman, ed., *Military Rule in Burma since 1962* (Maruzen Asia), 1981. 81 pages. S\$16/US\$8
- Lim Joo-Jock, *Geo-Strategy and the South China Sea Basin: Regional Balance, Maritime Issues, Future Patterns* (Singapore University Press), 1979. 126 pages. S\$14/US\$7
- Lim Pui Huen, compiler, *ASEAN: A Bibliography*, 1984. 487 pages. Hard cover S\$78/US\$39
- P. Lim Pui Huen, compiler, *The Malay World of Southeast Asia: A Select Cultural Bibliography*, 1986. 456 pages. S\$56/US\$29
- David G. Marr and A.C. Milner, eds., *Southeast Asia in the 9th to 14th Centuries* (RSPS, ANU), 1986. 416 pages. Hard cover S\$49.50/US\$28. Soft cover S\$29.50/US\$16
- Bruce Matthews and Judith Nagata, eds., *Religion, Values and Development in Southeast Asia*, 1986. 168 pages. S\$16/US\$9
- R.S. Milne and Diane Mauzy, *Politics and Government in Malaysia* (Federal Publications), 1978. 405 pages. Hard cover S\$26.50/US\$13.25
- Mochtar and Asma M. Naim, *Bibliografi Minangkabau* (Singapore University Press), 1976. 222 pages. S\$24/US\$12
- Mohd. Taib Osman, ed., *Malaysian World-View*, 1985. 284 pages. S\$16/US\$9
- Niels Mulder, *Mysticism and Everyday Life in Contemporary Java* (Singapore University Press), 1980. Second edition. 150 pages. S\$14/US\$7
- Anwar Nasution, *Financial Institutions and Policies in Indonesia*, 1983. 182 pages. S\$36/US\$18
- Nazaruddin Sjamsuddin, *The Republican Revolt: A Study of the Acehnese Rebellion*, 1985. 359 pages. Hard cover S\$45/US\$24. Soft cover S\$32/US\$16
- William H. Newell, ed., *Japan in Asia 1942–1945* (Singapore University Press), 1981. 123 pages. S\$14/US\$7
- Ng Shui Meng, *Socio-Economic Correlates of Mortality in Japan and ASEAN*, 1986. 295 pages. S\$18.50/US\$11
- Ong Choo Suat, compiler, *Southeast Asian Cultural Heritage: Images of Traditional Communities*, 1986. 114 pages. S\$19.90/US\$12
- Ooi Jin Bee, *The Petroleum Resources of Indonesia* (Oxford University Press), 1982. 272 pages. Hard cover S\$42/US\$21
- Phipat Tangsubkul, *ASEAN and the Law of the Sea*, 1982. 168 pages. S\$24/US\$12
- Manfred Pohl, ed., *Japan 1980/81: Politics and Economy* (Maruzen Asia), 1981. 30 pages. S\$35/US\$14
- Peter Polomka, *Ocean Politics in Southeast Asia*, 1978. 235 pages. S\$22/US\$11

- Jon S.T. Quah, Chan Heng Chee, and Seah Chee Meow, eds., *Government and Politics of Singapore* (Oxford University Press), 1985. 324 pages. Hard cover S\$65/US\$32.50
- Pradumna B. Rana, *ASEAN Exchange Rates: Policies and Trade Effects*, 1981. 115 pages. S\$19.50/US\$9.75
- K.S. Sandhu and Paul Wheatley, eds., *Melaka: The Transformation of a Malay Capital c. 1400–1980*, Vols. 1 and 2 (Oxford University Press), 1983. 1,599 pages. Hard cover S\$350/US\$175
- Sediono Tjondronegoro, *Social Organization and Planned Development in Rural Java* (Oxford University Press), 1984. 326 pages. Hard cover S\$55/US\$28
- Shamsul A.B., *From British to Bumiputera Rule: Local Politics and Rural Development in Peninsular Malaysia*, 1986. 282 pages. Hard cover S\$47.50/US\$28. Soft cover S\$29.50/US\$18
- Sjahir, *Basic Needs in Indonesia: Economics, Politics, and Public Policy*, 1986. 134 pages. S\$22/US\$12
- Lawrence K.L. Siaw, *Chinese Society in Rural Malaysia*, 1983. 197 pages. Hard cover S\$47/US\$23.50
- Corazon M. Sidayao, *The Supply of Petroleum Reserves in Southeast Asia: Economic Implications of Evolving Property Rights Arrangements* (Oxford University Press), 1980. 240 pages. Hard cover S\$35/US\$17.50
- Sieh Lee Mei Ling, *International Marketing: Cases from Malaysia*, 1985. 98 pages. S\$10/US\$6.50
- S.B.D. de Silva, *The Political Economy of Underdevelopment* (Routledge & Kegan Paul), 1982. 672 pages. Hard cover S\$118/US\$59
- Estrella D. Solidum, *Bilateral Summity in ASEAN* (Foreign Service Institute, Manila), 1983. 43 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Somboon Suksamran, *Military Elite in Thai Politics*, 1984. 90 pages. S\$10/US\$5.50
- Somsakdi Xuto, ed., *Government and Politics of Thailand* (Oxford University Press), 1987. 243 pages. S\$55/US\$28
- Soon Teck Wong, *Singapore's New Education System: Education Reform for National Development*, 1988. 54 pages. Hard cover S\$18/US\$12. Soft cover S\$8/US\$6
- Janice Stargardt, *Satingpra 1: The Environmental and Economic Archaeology of South Thailand* (British Archaeological Reports), 1983. 370 pages. S\$58/US\$29
- Suchit Bunbongkarn, *The Military in Thai Politics 1981–86*, 1987. 111 pages. S\$19.50/US\$12
- Leo Suryadinata, *Pribumi Indonesians, the Chinese Minority and China* (Heinemann Asia), 1986. 241 pages. S\$20/US\$12
- Tan Koonlin, *The Swamp-Sago Industry in West Malaysia: A Study of the Sungei Batu Pahat Floodplain*, 1983. 174 pages. S\$19/US\$9.50
- Thai Quang Trung, *Collective Leadership and Factionalism: An Essay on Ho Chi Minh's Legacy*, 1985. 136 pages. S\$19.50/US\$12
- Pushpa Thambipillai and J. Saravanamuttu, *ASEAN Negotiations: Two Insights*, 1985. 56 pages. S\$10/US\$7
- Richard S. Thorn, *The Rising Yen: The Impact of Japanese Financial Liberalization on World Capital Markets*, 1987. 144 pages. Hard cover S\$32/US\$18. Soft cover S\$22/US\$12
- Robert O. Tilman, *Southeast Asia and the Enemy Beyond: ASEAN Perceptions of External Threats* (Westview Press), 1987. 193 pages. S\$55/US\$25
- Harold E. Wilson, *Social Engineering in Singapore: Educational Policies and Social Change, 1819–1972* (Singapore University Press), 1978. 310 pages. S\$20/US\$10

O.W. Wolters, *History, Culture, and Region in Southeast Asian Perspectives*, 1982. 136 pages. S\$25/US\$12.50

Diana Wong, *Peasants in the Making: Malaysia's Green Revolution*, 1987. 238 pages. Hard cover S\$47.50/US\$28. Soft cover S\$34.40/US\$19.50

Zakaria Haji Ahmad, ed., *Government and Politics of Malaysia* (Oxford University Press), 1987. 178 pages. S\$45/US\$23

Issues in Southeast Asian Security

Chandran Jeshurun, ed., *Governments and Rebellions in Southeast Asia*, 1985. 288 pages. Hard cover S\$44/US\$28. Soft cover S\$32/US\$18

Chin Kin Wah, ed., *Defence Spending in Southeast Asia*, 1987. 326 pages. Hard cover S\$48/US\$30. Soft cover S\$36/US\$20

Kusuma Snitwongse and Sukhumbhand Paribatra, eds., *Durable Stability in Southeast Asia*, 1987. 237 pages. Hard cover S\$44/US\$28. Soft cover S\$32/US\$18

Lim Joo-Jock, *Territorial Power Domains, Southeast Asia, and China: The Geo-Strategy of an Overarching Massif*, 1984. 234 pages. Hard cover S\$39.50/US\$25. Soft cover S\$28/US\$15

Lim Joo-Jock and Vani S., eds., *Armed Communist Movements in Southeast Asia* (Gower), 1983. 204 pages. S\$44/US\$22

Lim Joo-Jock and Vani S., eds., *Armed Separatism in Southeast Asia*, 1984. 270 pages. Hard cover S\$44/US\$28. Soft cover S\$32/US\$18

Charles B. Smith, Jr., *The Burmese Communist Party in the 1980s*, 1984. 126 pages. S\$25/US\$13

Field Reports series

Geoffrey B. Hainsworth, *Innocents Abroad or Partners in Development? An Evaluation of Canada-Indonesia Aid, Trade and Investment Relations*, no. 15, 1986. 100 pages. S\$9/US\$4.50

Kenneth James and Narongchai Akrasanee, eds., *Small and Medium Business Improvement in the ASEAN Region: Financial Factors*, no. 16, 1986. 281 pages. S\$22/US\$12

Ooi Jin Bee, *Depletion of the Forest Resources in the Philippines*, no. 18, 1987. 61 pages. S\$8/US\$5

Stella R. Quah, *Between Two Worlds: Modern Wives in a Traditional Setting*, no. 19, 1988. 72 pages. S\$8.50/US\$4.50

Pradumna B. Rana and Florian A. Albuero, eds., *Economic Stabilization Policies in ASEAN Countries*, no. 17, 1987. 169 pages. S\$12/US\$7

Occasional Papers series

Wilfredo Arce, *Before the Secessionist Storm: Muslim-Christian Politics in Jolo, Sulu, Philippines, 1961-62*, no. 73 (Maruzen Asia), 1983. 121 pages. S\$21/US\$10.50

Mary R. Brooks, *Fleet Development and the Control of Shipping in Southeast Asia*, no. 77, 1985. 114 pages. S\$18/US\$10.50

Chong Li Choy, *Open Self-Reliant Regionalism: Power for ASEAN's Development*, no. 65, 1981. 88 pages. S\$12.50/US\$5

Robert G. Cooper, *Patterns of Work Organization in the Situation of Agricultural Transition and Their Implications for Development Plans in Hmong Opium Producing Villages in Northern Thailand*, no. 62 (Maruzen Asia), 1980. 28 pages. S\$7/US\$3.50

Clive T. Edwards, *Restructuring Australian Industry: Is Freer Trade the Only Answer?*, no. 51, 1978. 37 pages. S\$4/US\$2

J.L.S. Girling, *The Bureaucratic Polity in Modernizing Societies*, no. 64 (Maruzen Asia), 1981. 56 pages. S\$9/US\$4.50

Hal Hill and Sisira Jayasuriya, *An Inward-Looking Economy in Transition: Economic Development in Burma since the 1960s*, no. 80, 1986. 74 pages. S\$14/US\$8

Kramol Tongdhamachart, *Toward a Political Party Theory in Thai Perspective*, no. 68 (Maruzen Asia), 1982. 54 pages. S\$10/US\$5

Loh Kok Wah, *The Politics of Chinese Unity in Malaysia: Reform and Conflict in the Malaysian Chinese Association 1971-73*, no. 70 (Maruzen Asia), 1982. 112 pages. S\$19/US\$9.50

A. Mani, *Determinants of Educational Aspirations among Indonesian Youth*, no. 71 (Maruzen Asia), 1983. 51 pages. S\$12/US\$6

Njoman Suwidjana, *Jakarta Dollar Market: A Case of Financial Development in ASEAN*, no. 76, 1984. 80 pages. S\$14.50/US\$8

Paiboon Suthasupa, *Thai Government's Role in Meeting the Basic Human Need for Food*, no. 67 (Maruzen Asia), 1982. 88 pages. S\$15/US\$7.50

Ibrahim Saad, *Competing Identities in a Plural Society: The Case of Peninsular Malaysia*, no. 63, 1980. 48 pages. S\$8/US\$4

Basu Sharma, *Aspects of Industrial Relations in ASEAN*, no. 78, 1985. 96 pages. S\$16/US\$9.50

Michael T. Skully, *ASEAN Regional Financial Co-operation: Developments in Banking and Finance*, no. 56, 1979. 78 pages. S\$8/US\$4

Tan Chee-Beng, *The Development and Distribution of Dejjiao Associations in Malaysia and Singapore: A Study on a Chinese Religious Organization*, no. 79, 1985. 87 pages. S\$15/US\$8.50

Tan Loong-Hoe, *Malnutrition, Health Resources and Education in Peninsular Malaysia*, no. 69 (Maruzen Asia), 1982. 132 pages. S\$21/US\$10.50

Truong Buu Lam, *New Lamps for Old: The Transformation of the Vietnamese Administrative Elite*, no. 66 (Maruzen Asia), 1982. 72 pages. S\$14.90/US\$7.45

Truong Buu Lam, *Resistance, Rebellion, Revolution: Popular Movements in Vietnamese History*, no. 75, 1984. 54 pages. S\$13/US\$7.50

Yuangrat Wedel, *The Thai Radicals and the Communist Party*, no. 72 (Maruzen Asia), 1983. 87 pages. S\$16/US\$8

Research Notes and Discussions Papers series

Amelia B. Alfonso, Leda L. Layo, and Rudolfo, A. Bulatao, *Culture and Fertility: The Case of the Philippines*, no. 20, 1980. 67 pages. S\$9.50/US\$4.75

Sritua Arief, *A Test of Leser's Model of Household Consumption Expenditure in Malaysia and Singapore*, no. 23, 1980. 35 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75

Nor Laily Aziz et al., *Culture and Fertility: The Case of Malaysia*, no. 19, 1980. 92 pages. S\$12.50/US\$6.25

Chang Chen-Tung, Ong Jin Hui, and Peter S.J. Chen, *Culture and Fertility: The Case of Singapore*, no. 21, 1980. 95 pages. S\$12.50/US\$6.25

Ronald Clapham, *Small and Medium Entrepreneurs in Southeast Asia*, no. 49, 1985. 142 pages. S\$12.50/US\$8

Harold Crouch, *Malaysia's 1982 General Election*, no. 34, 1982. 80 pages. S\$7/US\$3.50

- Antal Deutsch and Hanna Zowall, *Compulsory Savings and Taxes in Singapore*, no. 65, 1988. 84 pages. S\$9.60/US\$5
- Ma. Cecilia Gastardo-Conaco and Pilar Ramos-Jimenez, *Ethnicity and Fertility in the Philippines*, no. 54, 1985. 150 pages. S\$12/US\$27
- Herbert G. Grubel, *Multinational Banking*, no. 56, 1985. 21 pages. S\$4.50/US\$2.50
- B.A. Hamzah, *Oil and Economic Development Issues in Brunei*, no. 14, 1980. 31 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75
- Erhard U. Heidt, *Television in Singapore: An Analysis of a Week's Viewing*, no. 44, 1984. 71 pages. S\$8/US\$4.50
- Eddie C.Y. Kuo and Chiew Seen-Kong, *Ethnicity and Fertility in Singapore*, no. 48, 1984. 180 pages. S\$12.50/US\$8
- Krirkkiat Phipatseritham and Kunio Yoshihara, *Business Groups in Thailand*, no. 41, 1983. 38 pages. S\$5.80/US\$3.20
- Lai Ah Eng, *Peasants, Proletarians and Prostitutes: A Preliminary Investigation into the Work of Chinese Women in Colonial Malaya*, no. 59, 1986. 115 pages. S\$11/US\$7
- Lee Yong Leng, *The Razor's Edge: Boundaries and Boundary Disputes in Southeast Asia*, no. 15, 1980. 29 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75
- Ungku Maimunah Mohd. Tahir, *Modern Malay Literary Culture: A Historical Perspective*, no. 62, 1987. 78 pages. S\$8.50/US\$4.50
- V. Matheson and A.C. Milner, *Perceptions of the Haj: Five Malay Texts*, no. 46, 1984. 63 pages. S\$9/US\$4.50
- Joachim Matthes, *Interactionism in Sociology: Theoretical Basis and Methodological Implications*, no. 29, 1982. 40 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75
- Walter Miklius and Younger Wu, *Effect of Liner Conferences on the Level and Structure of Ocean Freight Rates*, no. 35, 1983. 39 pages. S\$4.60/US\$2.30
- Mohd. Nor bin Ngah, *Kitab Jawi: Islamic Thought of the Malay Muslim Scholars*, no. 33, 1983. 64 pages. S\$7/US\$3.50
- Anton van Naerssen, *Location Factors and Linkages at the Industrial Estates of Malacca Town*, no. 16, 1980. 31 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75
- Noor Laily bt. Dato' Abu Bakar et al., *Ethnicity and Fertility in Malaysia*, no. 52, 1985. 146 pages. S\$12/US\$7
- Paiboon Suthasupa, Viboon Rattanapanone, and Sompong Shevasung, *Protein Food Production in Thailand: An Evaluation of a Project in Two Lamphun Villages*, no. 37, 1982. 99 pages. S\$12/US\$6
- Michael G. Peletz, *Social History and Evolution in the Interrelationship of Adat and Islam in Rembau, Negeri Sembilan*, no. 27, 1981. 59 pages. S\$9.50/US\$4.75
- Pradumna B. Rana, *Exchange Rate Risk under Generalized Floating: Eight Asian Countries*, no. 27, 1980. 20 pages. S\$5/US\$2.50
- Saw Swee-Hock, *Estimation of Interstate Migration in Peninsular Malaysia, 1947-1970*, no. 24, 1980. 34 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75
- Saw Swee-Hock, *New Population and Labour Force Projections and Policy Implications for Singapore*, no. 61, 1987. 94 pages. S\$9.50/US\$5.50
- Saw Swee-Hock, *Labour Force Projections for Singapore*, no. 47, 1984. 30 pages. S\$4.50/US\$2.50
- Saw Swee-Hock, *Population Projections for Singapore 1980-2070*, no. 39, 1983. 31 pages. S\$4.50/US\$3

Ludwig H. Schatzl, ed., *Growth and Spatial Equity in West Malaysia*, no. 63, 1988. 242 pages. S\$17.50/US\$9.50

Somboon Suksamran, *Political Patronage and Control over the Sangha*, no. 28, 1981. 57 pages. S\$9.50/US\$4.75

Jurgen Steiger, *Renewable Energy Resources in ASEAN*, no. 64, 1988. 54 pages. S\$7.50/US\$4

Suchart Prasithratsint et al., *Ethnicity and Fertility in Thailand*, no. 51, 1985. 270 pages. S\$14/US\$8

Suchart Prasithratsint, Likhit Dhiravegin, and Chavalit Siripirom, *Culture and Fertility: The Case of Thailand*, no. 22, 1980. 68 pages. S\$9.50/US\$4.75

Sumantoro, *MNCs and the Host Country: The Case of Indonesia*, no. 45, 1984. 102 pages. S\$9/US\$4.80

Parsudi Suparlan and Hananto Sigit, *Culture and Fertility: The Case of Indonesia*, no. 18, 1980. 41 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75

Leo Suryadinata, *Political Parties and the 1982 General Election in Indonesia*, no. 36, 1982. 88 pages. S\$8/US\$4

Andrew Szende, *From Torrent to Trickle: Managing the Flow of News in Southeast Asia*, no. 58, 1986. 172 pages. S\$14/US\$8.50

Gerald Tan, *Trade Liberalization in ASEAN: An Empirical Study of the Preferential Trading Arrangements*, no. 32, 1982. 112 pages. S\$9/US\$4.50

Tan Loong-Hoe, *The State and Economic Distribution in Peninsular Malaysia: Toward an Alternative Theoretical Approach*, no. 31, 1983. 108 pages. S\$8/US\$4

Mely G. Tan and Budi Soeradji, *Ethnicity and Fertility in Indonesia*, no. 53, 1985. 143 pages. S\$12/US\$7

Tan Sooi Beng, *Ko-tai: A New Form of Chinese Urban Street Theatre in Malaysia*, no. 40, 1984. 69 pages. S\$8/US\$4.50

Tan Teng Lang, *Economic Debates in Vietnam: Issues and Problems in Reconstruction and Development (1975–84)*, no. 55, 1985. 60 pages. S\$9/US\$5

H.E. Wilson, *The Klang Strikes of 1941: Labour and Capital in Colonial Malaya*, no. 25, 1981. 39 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75

Aline K. Wong and Ng Shui Meng, *Ethnicity and Fertility in South-east Asia: A Comparative Analysis*, no. 50, 1985. 394 pages. S\$22/US\$14

Aleth Yenko, *Exchange Rate Regimes of ASEAN Countries: A Critical Evaluation*, no. 30, 1982. 43 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75

Trends in Southeast Asia

M. Rajaretnam, ed., *The Aquino Alternative*, 1986. 158 pages. S\$18.50/US\$9.50

M. Rajaretnam, ed., *Trends in the Philippines II: Proceedings and Background Paper* (Singapore University Press), 1978. 186 pages. S\$12/US\$6

Seah Chee Meow, ed., *Trends in Singapore: Proceedings and Background Paper* (Singapore University Press), 1975. 151 pages. S\$6/US\$3

Leo Suryadinata and Sharon Siddique, eds., *Trends in Indonesia II: Proceedings and Background Paper* (Singapore University Press), 1981. 165 pages. S\$15/US\$7.50

Lectures, Workshops, and Proceedings of International Conferences

ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU), *ASEAN: The Tasks Ahead*, 1987. 80 pages. S\$12/US\$7

- Raymond Bärre, *Trends in the International Financial System*, 1987. 31 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Chia Siow-Yue, ed., *ASEAN Economic Co-operation: ASEAN Research Unit Workshop Proceedings*, 1980. 164 pages. S\$20.50/US\$10.25
- Chia Siow-Yue and Cheng Bifan, eds., *ASEAN-China Economic Relations: Trends and Patterns*, 1987. 234 pages. S\$34.40/US\$19.50
- Chng Meng Kng, Linda Low, Tay Boon Nga, and Amina Tyabji, *Technology and Skills in Singapore*, 1986. 107 pages. S\$18/US\$10
- Francis T. Christy, ed., *Law of the Sea: Problems of Conflict and Management of Fisheries in Southeast Asia*, 1980. 68 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Giscard d'Estaing, *Peace and East-West Relations*, Singapore Lecture, 1983. 33 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Milton Friedman, *The Invisible Hand in Economics and Politics*, Inaugural Singapore Lecture, 1981. 34 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Bob Hawke, *The Challenge of Change in the Asia-Pacific Region*, 1986. 39 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Khien Theeravit and MacAlister Brown, eds., *Indochina and Problems of Security and Stability in Southeast Asia*, 1981, 228 pages. S\$20/US\$10
- Augustin Kintanar, Jr. and Tan Loong-Hoe, eds., *ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations: An Overview*, 1986. 54 pages. S\$10/US\$6
- Henry Kissinger, *American Foreign Policy: A Global View*, Singapore Lecture, 1982. 46 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Rolf J. Langhammer and Hans Christoph Rieger, eds., *ASEAN and the EC: Trade in Tropical Agricultural Products*, 1988. 185 pages. S\$30/US\$18
- Joyce E. Larson, ed., *New Foundations for Asian and Pacific Security*, 1980. 255 pages. S\$30/US\$15
- Lee Soo Ann, ed., *Economic Relations between West Asia and South-east Asia*, 1978. 256 pages. S\$26/US\$13
- Michael Leifer, *Conflict and Regional Order in South-East Asia* (Adelphi Paper, no. 162), 1980. 39 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Joseph M.A.H. Luns, *The Western Alliance: Its Future and Its Implications for Asia*, Singapore Lecture, 1985. 31 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Narongchai Akrasanee and Hans Christoph Rieger, eds. *ASEAN-EEC Economic Relations*, 1982. 396 pages. S\$28/US\$14
- Nathabhol Khanthachai et al., *Technology and Skills in Thailand*, 1987. 100 pages. S\$17/US\$9
- C.Y. Ng, R. Hirono, and Narongchai Akrasanee, eds., *Industrial Restructuring in ASEAN and Japan: An Overview*, 1987. 115 pages. S\$28/US\$16
- C.Y. Ng, R. Hirono, and Robert Y. Siy, Jr., eds., *Technology and Skills in ASEAN: An Overview*, 1986. 150 pages. S\$27/US\$15
- H. Osman-Rani, Toh Kin Woon, and Anuwar Ali, *Technology and Skills in Malaysia*, 1986. 67 pages. S\$14.50/US\$8
- Peter G. Peterson, *Deficits, Debts, and Demographics: Three Fundamentals Affecting our Long-Term Economic Future*, Singapore Lecture, 1986. 79 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Regional Security Developments and Stability in Southeast Asia*, 1980. 60 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Alejandro A. Reyes et al., *Technology and Skills in the Philippines*, 1987. 50 pages. S\$12/US\$7

Robert V. Roosa, *Economic Instability and Flexible Exchange Rates*, 1983. 37 pages. S\$10/US\$5

Helmut Schmidt, *The Soviet Union: Challenges and Responses as Seen from the European Point of View*, 1984. 35 pages. S\$10/US\$5

Sueo Sekiguchi, ed., *ASEAN-Japan Relations: Investment*, 1983. 274 pages. S\$32/US\$16

Jan Selmer and Tan Loong-Hoe, eds., *Economic Relations between Scandinavia and ASEAN: Issues on Trade, Investment, Technology Transfer and Business Cultures* (Center for Pacific Asia Studies), 1986. 357 pages. S\$50/US\$28

Arun Senkuttuvan, ed., *Proceedings of a Conference on MNCs and ASEAN Development in the 1980s*, 1981. 216 pages. S\$29.50/US\$14.75

Tan Loong-Hoe and Narongchai Akrasanee, eds., *ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations: Changes in the Economic Environment and Opportunities*, 1988. 201 pages. S\$30/US\$18

Tunku Shamsul Bahrin, Chandran Jeshurun, and A. Terry Rambo, eds., *A Colloquium on Southeast Asian Studies*, 1981. 319 pages. S\$35/US\$17.50

Lloyd R. Vasey and George J. Viksnins, eds., *The Economic and Political Growth Pattern of Asia-Pacific*, 1977. 270 pages. S\$20/US\$10

Ezra F. Vogel, *Japan as Number One: Revisited*, 1986. 25 pages. S\$10/US\$5

Jean Waelbroeck, Peter Praet, and H.C. Rieger, eds., *ASEAN-EEC Trade in Services*, 1985. 167 pages. S\$32/US\$18

Charan Wadhwa and Mukul G. Asher, eds., *ASEAN-South Asia Economic Relations*, 1985. 384 pages. S\$28/US\$16

Current Issues Seminar series

Mohammed Ariff, *Malaysia and ASEAN Economic Co-operation*, no. 9, 1981. 177 pages. S\$22.50/US\$11.25

Local History and Memoirs

Chao Tzang Yawnghwe, *The Shan of Burma: Memoirs of a Shan Exile*, 1987. 276 pages. S\$27/US\$15

Tom Earnes Hughes, *Tangled Worlds: The Story of Maria Hertogh*, no. 1, 1980. 64 pages. S\$10/US\$5

Rahmah Bujang, *Boria: A Form of Malay Theatre*, 1987. 165 pages. S\$28/US\$16

Sharon Siddique and Nirmala Puru Shotam, *Singapore's Little India: Past, Present, and Future*, 1982. 192 pages. S\$25/US\$12.50

Philip L. Thomas, *Like Tigers around a Piece of Meat: The Baba Style of Dondang Sayang*, no. 4, 1986. 83 pages. Hard cover S\$24/US\$14. Soft cover S\$16/US\$9.90

Yap Pheng Geck, *Scholar, Banker, Gentleman Soldier* (Times Books International), 1982. 132 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75

Library Bulletins

Ikuo Iwasaki, compiler, *Japan and Southeast Asia: A Bibliography of Historical, Economic and Political Relations* (Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo), no. 14, 1983. 176 pages. S\$21.70/US\$7

Muljanto Sumardi, compiler, *Islamic Education in Indonesia: A Bibliography*, no. 13, 1983. 133 pages. S\$15/US\$7.50

V. Setty Pendakur, compiler, *Urban Transport in South and Southeast Asia: An Annotated Bibliography*, no. 15, 1984. 107 pages. S\$10/US\$5

William W. Sage and Judith A.N. Henchy, compilers, *Laos: A Bibliography*, no. 16, 1986. 253 pages. S\$18/US\$9.50

Zaleha Tamby, compiler, *Cambodia: A Bibliography*, no. 12, 1982. 72 pages. S\$11/US\$5.50

Social Issues in Southeast Asia

Ahmad Ibrahim, Sharon Siddique, and Yasmin Hussain, compilers, *Readings on Islam in Southeast Asia*, 1985. 407 pages. Hard cover S\$59.50/US\$32. Soft cover S\$39.50/US\$19.50

Sharom Ahmat and Sharon Siddique, eds., *Muslim Society, Higher Education and Development in Southeast Asia*, 1987. 219 pages. S\$18.40/US\$10

Taufik Abdullah and Sharon Siddique, eds., *Islam and Society in Southeast Asia*, 1986. 348 pages. Hard cover S\$45/US\$24. Soft cover S\$32/US\$18

Annual Review

Southeast Asian Affairs 1975 (FEP International), 1975. 256 pages. S\$30/US\$15

Southeast Asian Affairs 1976 (FEP International), 1976. 486 pages. S\$30/US\$15

Southeast Asian Affairs 1977 (FEP International), 1977. 339 pages. S\$30/US\$15

Southeast Asian Affairs 1979 (Heinemann Asia), 1979. 364 pages. S\$37.50/US\$18.75

Southeast Asian Affairs 1981 (Heinemann Asia), 1981. 408 pages. S\$37.50/US\$18.75

Southeast Asian Affairs 1983 (Gower), 1983. 324 pages. S\$45/US\$22.50

Southeast Asian Affairs 1985, 1985. 363 pages. S\$45/US\$23

Southeast Asian Affairs 1987, 1987. 363 pages. S\$45/US\$23

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

**DONATIONS AND GRANTS RECEIVED
DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 1987 TO 31 MARCH 1988**

List of Donors	Donations/Grants S\$
1. Asia Foundation	82,389.84
2. Australian High Commission	50,652.00
3. Council for International Exchange	2,108.00
4. Ford Foundation	805,152.47
5. International Development Research Centre, Canada	350,659.77
6. Invitees to 1987 Singapore Lecture	62,593.50
7. Konrad Adenauer Foundation	360,338.77
8. Lee Foundation	66,000.00
9. Mobil Oil Singapore	30,000.00
10. Neptune Agencies Pte. Ltd.	33,600.00
11. New Zealand High Commission	110,000.00
12. Rockefeller Brothers Fund	141,015.00
13. Rockefeller Foundation	167,240.00
14. Stiftung Volkswagenwerk	129,891.91
15. The Asian Cultural Council	6,050.46
16. Times Conferences (Pte.) Ltd.	15,000.00
17. U.S. Agency for International Development	461,324.29
	2,874,016.01

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
REPORT OF THE AUDITORS
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

We have audited the accounts set out on pages 72 to 80 in accordance with Statements of Auditing Guideline and Statements of Auditing Practice and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered appropriate in the circumstances.

In our opinion:

- (a) the accounts are properly drawn up in accordance with the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Act, 1968 and Statements of Accounting Standard and so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies as at 31 March 1988 and of the results for the year ended on that date;
- (b) proper accounting and other records including asset registers have been kept; and
- (c) the receipts, expenditure, and investments of monies and the acquisitions and disposals of assets by the Institute during the year have been in accordance with the provisions of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Act, 1968.


ALVIN CHEE & CO.
Chartered Accountants (Aust.),
Public Accountants, Singapore.

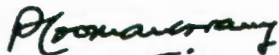
Singapore, 23 July 1988

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 1988

	Note	1988 S\$	1987 S\$		Note	1988 S\$	1987 S\$
ACCUMULATED OPERATING SURPLUS	4	223,896	293,619	FIXED ASSETS	7	118,042	194,643
REVOLVING FUND		315,000	315,000	STAFF LOANS		37,702	27,160
DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANT	5	118,042	194,643	CURRENT ASSETS			
OTHER FUND BALANCES				Other debtors, deposits, and prepayments		140,842	248,596
Endowment Fund	6(a)	1,160,000	1,160,000	Fixed deposits		13,484,838	12,324,875
Research Programmes Trust	6(b)	4,343,960	4,343,960	Negotiable Certificate of Deposit		405,000	405,000
ISEAS Research Fellowships	6(c)	211,894	189,609	Cash and bank balances		280,365	234,488
Specific Projects	6(d)	4,902,240	4,365,057			14,311,045	13,212,959
Special Projects	6(e)	3,142,485	2,529,307	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
		13,760,579	12,587,933	Other creditors and accruals		49,272	43,567
		14,417,517	13,391,195			49,272	43,567
				NET CURRENT ASSETS		14,261,773	13,169,392
						14,417,517	13,391,195

The notes on pages 75 to 80 form an integral part of these accounts.



CHAIRMAN



DIRECTOR



EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1988**

	Note	1988 S\$	1987 S\$
GENERAL OPERATING INCOME			
Surplus on Publication account		115,197	46,405
GENERAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE			
		3,458,278	3,312,189
Deficit before depreciation		(3,343,081)	(3,265,784)
Depreciation		84,022	91,949
Operating deficit		(3,427,103)	(3,357,733)
NON-OPERATING INCOME			
Interest on fixed deposits		17,279	21,603
Deficit before Government Grants		(3,409,824)	(3,336,130)
GOVERNMENT GRANTS			
Operating Grant		3,256,079	3,268,918
Deferred Capital Grant released	5	84,022	91,949
		3,340,101	3,360,867
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR TRANSFERRED TO ACCUMULATED OPERATING SURPLUS		(69,723)	24,737

The notes on pages 75 to 80 form an integral part of these accounts.

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1988

	1988 S\$	1987 S\$
GENERAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE		
Expenditure on manpower	1,949,912	1,854,521
Advertising	10,000	7,778
Audit fees	3,300	3,690
Seminars and workshops	5,437	5,482
Special conferences and meetings	27,382	38,240
Entertainment expenses	3,000	3,000
Insurance	6,047	5,871
Library acquisitions	204,299	204,296
Library stationery	6,999	7,000
Library bookbinding	8,999	8,999
Maintenance of equipment/premises	49,921	37,629
Maintenance of vehicles	26,765	18,270
Medical/dental benefits	74,181	18,922
Miscellaneous supplies and materials	1,997	1,998
New furniture and equipment	2,960	57,111
Office stationery	6,165	5,994
Postage	7,012	6,298
Printing	9,787	9,000
Rental of premises	998,400	964,644
Regional Advisory Council	7,664	7,641
Research expenses	21,908	19,920
Telephones and telegrams	22,453	22,299
Transport expenses	1,990	1,886
Staff welfare	1,700	1,700
	3,458,278	3,312,189

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS — 31 MARCH 1988

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following notes summarize the significant accounting policies which have been applied in determining the results of the financial year:

(a) Basis of accounting

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

(b) Income

All income, including operating grant from the Singapore Government used to purchase fixed assets, is taken up on an accrual basis. Operating grant, accounted for under the income approach, is recognized in the income and expenditure account to match the related expenses.

(c) Depreciation

Fixed assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

New Furniture and Fixtures	—	5 years
Office Equipment and Machinery	—	5 years
Electrical Fittings	—	5 years
Motor Vehicles	—	5 years

Any asset costing \$200 or less is written-off in the year of purchase.

Any furniture bought before 1 April 1987 has been treated as written-off.

(d) Foreign currencies

Amounts payable and receivable denominated in foreign currencies are converted into Singapore dollars at rates of exchange approximating those prevailing at year end; transactions in foreign currencies during the year are converted into Singapore dollars at rates of exchange approximating those at transaction dates. All exchange profits or losses are recognized in the results for the year.

2. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

With effect from 1 April 1987, the Institute changed its basis for the accounting of government grant utilized to purchase fixed assets. In previous years, all capital expenditure items were written-off in the financial year in which they were incurred. Under the new basis of accounting, fixed assets are capitalized and depreciated over their useful lives.

Portion of government grant used to purchase fixed assets is now credited to deferred capital grant and recognized in the income and expenditure account over the periods necessary to match the depreciation of the assets purchased with the related grant.

The change has no impact on the surplus for the year and the accumulated surplus, since the total value of fixed assets previously written-off is matched by an equivalent amount of grant now reflected as deferred capital grant. Also, the annual depreciation charge is matched against deferred capital grant released to the income and expenditure account.

Certain comparative figures have been restated to comply with the new accounting policy (refer to Note 8).

3. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Institute established by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Act, 1968 is principally engaged in the promotion of research on Southeast Asia and on all matters appertaining to Southeast Asia.

4. ACCUMULATED OPERATING SURPLUS

	1988 \$	1987 \$
Balance as at 1 April — as reported	297,309	272,377
Less: Prior year adjustment*	3,690	3,495
Restated	<u>293,619</u>	<u>268,882</u>
(Deficit)/surplus of income over expenditure	<u>(69,723)</u>	<u>24,737</u>
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>223,896</u></u>	<u><u>293,619</u></u>

* Adjustment of audit fees from cash basis to accrual basis.

5. DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANT

	1988 S\$	1987 S\$
Balance as at 1 April	194,643	341,367
Less: Prior year adjustment on accumulated depreciation	—	173,157
	<u>194,643</u>	<u>168,210</u>
Add: Fixed Assets purchased from Government Grant	7,421	118,382
	<u>202,064</u>	<u>286,592</u>
Less: Grants taken to income and expenditure statement	84,022	91,949
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>118,042</u></u>	<u><u>194,643</u></u>

6. OTHER FUND BALANCES

(a) Endowment Fund

The Endowment Fund supports the ISEAS Research Fellowships Programme.

	1988	1987
	S\$	S\$
Balance as at 1 April	1,160,000	1,160,000
Add: Interest from fixed deposits	44,632	86,925
	<u>1,204,632</u>	<u>1,246,925</u>
Less: Transfer of interest received to ISEAS Research Fellowships (Note 6(c))	44,632	86,925
	<u>1,160,000</u>	<u>1,160,000</u>

(b) Research Programmes Trust

The Research Programmes Trust provides funds for continuation of programmes of research and publications on international and regional economic issues.

	1988	1987
	S\$	S\$
Balance as at 1 April	4,343,960	—
Add: Grant received (Note 6(d))	—	2,171,980
Transfer from Special Projects (Note 6(e))	—	2,171,980
Interest received during the year	190,867	92,619
	<u>4,534,827</u>	<u>4,436,579</u>
Less: Transfer of interest received to Specific Projects (Note 6(d))	190,867	92,619
	<u>4,343,960</u>	<u>4,343,960</u>

(c) **ISEAS Research Fellowships**

These Fellowships are supported from interest earned from the Endowment Fund.

	1988 S\$	1987 S\$
Balance as at 1 April	189,609	233,895
Add: Transfer from Endowment Fund – Interest from fixed deposits (Note 6(a))	44,632	86,925
Interest from deposits	6,291	5,284
	<u>240,532</u>	<u>326,104</u>
Less: Expenditure during the year	28,638	136,495
Balance as at 31 March	<u>211,894</u>	<u>189,609</u>

(d) **Specific Projects**

These ongoing projects of research and seminars are supported by grants received from foundations, agencies, and other similar organizations.

	1988 S\$	1987 S\$
Balance as at 1 April	4,365,057	3,880,423
Add: Donations/Research Grants received	2,840,416	5,053,681
Interest from fixed deposits	72,303	137,722
Surplus on photocopying account/computer facilities	13,171	85,706
Transfer from Research Programmes Trust – Interest from fixed deposits (Note 6(b))	190,867	92,619
	<u>3,116,757</u>	<u>5,369,728</u>
	7,481,814	9,250,151
Less: Expenditure during the year	2,217,719	2,216,892
	<u>5,264,095</u>	<u>7,033,259</u>
Less: Grant for Research Programmes Trust (Note 6(b))	—	2,171,980
Transfer to Special Projects (Note 6(e))	361,855	496,222
Balance as at 31 March	<u>4,902,240</u>	<u>4,365,057</u>

(e) **Special Projects**

These Special Projects are planned major activities of the Institute.

	1988 S\$	1987 S\$
Balance as at 1 April	2,529,307	3,852,765
Add: Transfer from Specific Projects	361,855	496,222
Donations	33,600	—
Interest from deposits	232,132	358,260
	<u>3,156,894</u>	<u>4,707,247</u>
Less: Expenditure during the year	14,409	5,960
Transfer to Research Programmes Trust (Note 6(b))	—	2,171,980
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>3,142,485</u></u>	<u><u>2,529,307</u></u>

(f) **Counterpart Funds for New Programmes**

These funds are additional support for economic research.

	1988 S\$	1987 S\$
Balance as at 1 April	—	—
Government Grant received	50,000	50,000
Less: Expenditure during the year	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>—</u></u>	<u><u>—</u></u>

7. **FIXED ASSETS (PURCHASED FROM GOVERNMENT GRANT) — 1988**

	Cost S\$	Accumulated Depreciation S\$	Net Book Value S\$	Depreciation Charge for the Year S\$
Office Equipment	237,208	166,222	70,986	47,442
Electrical Fittings	21,686	8,610	13,076	4,337
New Furniture and Fittings	5,960	1,192	4,768	1,192
Motor Vehicles	155,255	126,043	29,212	31,051
	<u>420,109</u>	<u>302,067</u>	<u>118,042</u>	<u>84,022</u>

7. **FIXED ASSETS (PURCHASED FROM GOVERNMENT GRANT) — 1987**

	Cost S\$	Accumulated Depreciation S\$	Net Book Value S\$	Depreciation Charge for the Year S\$
Office Equipment	282,738	165,451	117,287	56,547
Electrical Fittings	21,756	4,663	17,093	4,351
Motor Vehicles	155,255	94,992	60,263	31,051
	<u>459,749</u>	<u>265,106</u>	<u>194,643</u>	<u>91,949</u>

8. **COMPARATIVES**

Certain comparatives have been restated to comply with the new accounting policy referred to in Note 2. The effects of the restatement are as follows:

	Previously Reported S\$	Restated S\$	Increase / (Decrease) S\$
GENERAL OPERATING INCOME			
Operating Grant from Government	3,387,300	3,268,918	(118,382)
Deferred Capital Grant released	—	91,949	91,949
GENERAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE			
Operating Expenses	3,430,376	3,312,189	(118,187)
Depreciation	—	91,949	91,949
Audit fee	3,495	3,690	195
FIXED ASSETS	—	194,643	194,643
DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANT	—	194,643	194,643
REVOLVING FUND	287,840	315,000	27,160
STAFF LOANS	—	27,160	27,160